

DRIVE FOR TRUCE GAINS AS PEACE CLAMOR GROWS

The Way Is Clear But the Road Is Rocky

An Editorial

Dispatches from Washington which reported that the Eisenhower government has decided to accept the Chinese proposal to reopen truce talks on Korea have brought joy and hope to millions of American homes.

To the average mother and father discussing this welcome news around the breakfast table, there appears no remaining obstacle to a truce, to a cease-fire, and to the speedy return of their GI sons.

For they know that only one issue divided the U. S. and the defenders of Korea—the issue of repatriation of prisoners of war. In an extraordinary concession to the U. S. point of view, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai on March 30 proposed that the exchange of prisoners take place immediately and that those who indicated a desire not to return home be placed in custody of a neutral country. Since this removed the one pretext on which the U. S. negotiators stomped out of the truce discussions at Panmunjom last October, it would seem that truce and a cease-fire would be automatic.

But there was nothing automatic in last week's news that Washington had decided to discuss the Chou proposal. On the contrary, at least two weeks elapsed after Chou made his offer before Washington reached this reported decision. During those two weeks a yet uncounted number of young men, American, British, Korean, Chinese, were killed or maimed in the fighting. And Secretary of State John Foster Dulles chose such a strategic moment to launch the trial balloon—the off-the-record story that the U. S. would demand a 90-mile stretch of North Korea—which might indeed have wrecked all hope of peace.

No, the good news from Washington was not automatic. It was wrested from Eisenhower, Dulles and the war profiteers by the power of the peace forces of the world, including especially the American people who in thousands of telegrams and postcards urged the White House to agree to a cease-fire.

And while we can say with a new feeling of confidence that an important victory has been achieved in the fight for peace, we cannot rest on the assumption that peace is yet here.

Pitfalls and entrapments lie along the rocky bomb-marked road which peace must travel before the goal is reached. The vigilance of the American people, especially of the labor movement, is vitally needed. Write or wire President Eisenhower today and let him know you are watching—that you insist that the American negotiators at Panmunjom agree to a speedy cease-fire and peace.

The Worker Foreign Department

THE PROSPECT of resuming truce talks at Panmunjom brightened last week. The Eisenhower Administration, prodded at home and abroad to follow up the successful negotiations on exchanging sick and wounded prisoners of war, grudgingly announced agreement to reopen the truce talks. A Washington report said the U. S. would propose that all prisoners of war who do not wish to return to their homelands be turned over to the jurisdiction of Switzerland. Such a proposal would amount to acceptance of the joint Korean-Chinese offer, made by Premier Chou En-lai.

But whereas the outlook for negotiations—a truce improved the possibility that a cease-fire might result in a swift political settlement and peace in the Far

and avert discussion of political aspects of the Korean question.

PRESSURE FOR resuming truce negotiations gathered momentum as the two sides agreed to exchange 605 sick and wounded prisoners of war, including 120 Americans from North Korean POW camps, and 6,033, including 934 Chinese, from UN prisoner of war camps. Preparations for the exchange started, with the POWs en route to the exchange site. The exchange will begin tomorrow (Monday).

Amidst preparations for the exchange of sick and wounded, the Peking radio charged the Eisenhower Administration with reluctance to resume truce talks. It pointed out that no answer to Premier Chou's proposal had been received from Gen. Mark Clark, U. S. Commander in Korea. Chou had proposed that a date be fixed for resumption of the truce talks, but Gen. Clark was reportedly "biding his time."

Developments at home also put the heat on Washington:

- The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in convention called for resumption of truce talks and a peaceful settlement in the Far East.

- The CIO United Packinghouse Workers District 1 in Chicago wired Eisenhower urging that he act speedily to end hostilities in Korea. "Our union, suffering with all Americans under the oppressive burden of a costly and unpopular war, considers these proposals (of the Koreans and Chinese) as just and fair and feel that our leaders should go more than half way to accept them."

- The American Peace Crusade through co-director Thomas Richardson declared that "the signing of the agreement for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war represents a victory for the peace movement. The really big task, however, still lies before all lovers of peace. This is the task of ending now the fruitless slaughter in Korea." The APC called for messages and delegations to Washington, the UN and local congressional representatives to urge a Korean cease-fire and an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting.



DULLES

East was discounted. A demand for unconditional surrender of the Korean and Chinese forces made earlier by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to 20 Washington correspondents, though officially disavowed by both the White House and the State Department, was credited as authentic throughout Europe and Asia.

In addition, the U. S.-controlled voting majority in the United Nations moved to kill the omnibus peace resolution of Poland, which provided for a speedy political settlement of the Korean question following conclusion of an armistice. Over objections of the Soviet Union, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the voting majority led by Brazil acted to recess the General Assembly

The Worker

National
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Nation Needs Labor Program to Ward Off Bust

— See Pages 2 and 3

OIL, PACKING, ELECTRICAL— LABOR UNITY IN THE AIR

— See Page 4 —

Steel Workers Talking Wages as June 30 Nears

— See Page 7 —

\$\$ Open Fund Drive; Subs Still Short

OUR ANNUAL FUND appeal is just a couple of days old as this is written, and we have received \$2,100 of the \$100,000 we must have.

Most of the money so far has come from the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee, which sent \$1,500. The Illinois Committee acted quickly to reach friends of the paper. Its goal is \$5,500; it has already raised 25 percent.

The Minnesota Committee came through with \$200, and groups of supporters of the paper in Florida and Indiana sent \$300 and \$100 respectively.

While we're swinging into the fund campaign, however, we know our supporting groups throughout the country have an

intention of slackening the drive to increase circulation. To put it bluntly, we cannot let go of it at this time.

Yet we have reached only two-thirds of our goal of 6,000 Worker subs outside the Empire State.

The Connecticut Freedom of the Press Committee joined Pittsburgh last week in completing its subscription goals for both papers. The Connecticut group, which captured national honors last year, has 330 Worker subs—or five above its goal of 325—and 10 above its Daily Worker goal of 100.

Campaigners in Illinois, New Jersey, New England, Maryland and Minnesota are slowly edging toward their goals. Jersey

and Illinois, which have been running neck-and-neck throughout the campaign, are still in tight competition. Jerseyites have 71 percent of their combined subscription goals, while the Illinois Committee has 70 percent.

Among major areas that are still lagging badly—which means their circulation is sharply reduced—are Michigan, Ohio, Eastern Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

Our experience shows there is no good reason for this, except that not enough readers have taken part. We think it is still possible for these areas to pick up. We should get at least another thousand Worker subs

outside of New York.

On top of this, it is necessary we begin to turn our attention more to other forms of circulation; namely, the bundle orders. They have not gone up appreciably during the circulation campaign.

Certainly, in times like these when people need leadership and direction in expressing themselves for peace, for jobs in a peacetime economy, for civil liberties and civil rights in an America where the Hitler-like bellows of a McCarthy are becoming ever louder—our paper must continue to reach more and more people.

(Current standing in the circulation campaign appears on Page 11).

Big IUE Local Votes Joint Action on GE Pact

A STORMY mass meeting of the 24,000-member local of the IUE-CIO in General Electric, Lynn, Mass., raised new hopes that the necessary united action of unions to force a substantial raise out of the giant corporation may yet be a reality in the current wage fight.

The storm at the mass meeting held last Sunday did not reflect a disunity of the workers in Lynn's Local 201, International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE). It was a united storm against James B. Carey, president of the IUE and several local officers who sought approval from the 6,000 members present for their same old red-baiting, divisive, sure-defeat policy.

CAREY WAS unable to speak. He was booed down with mass chants "Why don't you resign." Local officers who sided with Carey received the same treatment.

The workers of GE's largest plant insisted that the IUE accept the proposal of unaffiliated United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers for the united negotiations and struggle of all unions in GE's chain of plants. Carey, calling the UE "Communist" sought support for an IUA-alone policy, and asked for approval of a strike vote to be taken by April 17. In an effort to "appease" the demand of the workers for unity with other unions in the chain, Carey's people introduced a resolution favoring cooperation with "non-Communist" unions.

The workers unanimously tabled the strike vote proposal on the ground that united action with other unions is what they want. Then the issue centered on the term "non-Communist" in Carey's resolution. Speakers pointed out that this was directed against unity with the UE—the second largest union of production workers in GE, holder of bargaining rights for the main Schemm, Erie and other of the company's plants.

While Carey and the local leaders looked on helplessly, the mass meeting unanimously amended Carey's resolution to delete the term "non-Communist" and ordered the officers to get into immediate talks with UE and other unions.

THE LYNN mass meeting was like an explosion in the faces of the IUE's top leaders, indicating with extraordinary force that the pressure of the rank and file workers for unity against the common enemy—the employers—is coming in like a tide.

The IUE leaders have already had an indication that the same sentiment for unity is rising among the workers of the Westinghouse chain. Buffalo's big Westinghouse IUE local has called upon other IUE locals in the chain to favor united action against the company.

If the movement for labor unity in the electrical field comes to reality the entire wage picture can alter nationally. So far unions have either accepted escalator wage cuts like in railroad, auto and textile, or they are trying to block heavy wage cuts the employers are demanding in textile. Unity and fight-back example in electrical can set of a trend for a real wage fight.

RAP SCAB BILL

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (FP).—Defeat of the "scab charter" bill offered by the Missouri Chamber of Commerce is demanded by 5,000 of five AFL unions.

POINT OF ORDER!

The Pentagon doesn't know which to worry about most: what the Chinese are doing in China, or what American prisoners are doing in China.

'Let's Bury the Hatchet,' Say CIO, AFL Meat Packing Unions

CIO Local to AFL Butchers

To Patrick E. Gorman, Secretary-Treasurer AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen:

Our union, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, Local No. 25, just went through an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board involving your union. . . .

In our opinion, this election was a gross waste of money and time to your union and ours. However, the Wilson workers have made their choice between the two unions and it is our firm opinion that only Wilson and Company benefitted during this period of mud-slinging and name-calling. . . .

We leaders of Local No. 25 feel that the results of the national Presidential elections clearly signal the need for organized labor to unite and work together. By doing so, we will not only be in a better position to beat back the attacks of the reactionaries on us through legislation and all other means of oppression at their disposal, but also through united action, greater gains in terms of wages, etc., can be made for the people we represent.

It is highly possible that some of the campaign promises made by the present administration, such as tax reduction, civil rights, Taft-Hartley repeal or an end to the Korean conflict, can be made a reality, instead of high-sounding phrases that die immediately after their purpose of vote-getting from the American people have been served. . . .

May this letter serve as a basis for uniting our forces with yours to fight for repeal of such as Taft-Hartley, McCarran and all other laws designed to place a yoke around the necks of working people, and unite our forces to retain effective controls on rents and to fight against all forms of racial discrimination and segregation and to end the speed-up of our members by the packers.

JOSEPH ZABRITSKI, President
Wilson Local 25, CIO-UPWA.

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

THE DAYS of labor disunity in the meat packing industry may be numbered.

There may soon be an end to the situation which has brought nothing but grief to the workers and nothing but added profits to the Meat Trust—the division of the industry between the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

The recent history of wage struggles in this industry can be summed up briefly as follows: the workers won when the two unions fought jointly against the packers; the workers lost those struggles in which there was disunity.

In February of this year, the AFL tried to raid the CIO's Wilson local. The outcome of a labor board election was: UPWA 2,438; AFL 366.

The Wilson local then took the initiative in writing a letter to the heads of the AFL Meat Cutters, president Earl E. Jimerson and secretary-treasurer Patrick Gorman. The letter, signed Wilson local president Joseph Zabritski and recording secretary George D. Vallavase, declared that the time had come to "bury the hatchet."

The AFL's reply was a fullsome agreement, expressing the hope that "within a short time we can have unity."

The two letters appeared in full last week in the AFL's paper, "The Butcher Workmen." Portions of those letters are printed here.

AFL Butchers to CIO Local

To Joseph Zabritski, President Wilson Local 25, UPWA-CIO.

I have your letter of February 17. . . . It contained more common sense than any letter I have received in a long time. . . .

Anyone who cannot see the wisdom of one strong union of the fine people of both our unions is not engaged in clear thinking.

There has never been a time when we relished the idea of carrying on a campaign in any plant where the workers are already organized. The division in our ranks, however, sometimes compels this, much to our disliking. The sad thing about the whole affair now is that there is really nothing serious that should keep both groups separated. . . .

To me therefore, there is nothing that should keep our two organizations from amalgamating except the possibility that pride and selfishness might develop on the part of several office holders in both groups. To me, it is not a question of who are going to be the leaders of the organization. . . .

I will agree that the road ahead for organized labor and the workers is not going to be easy. There will always be danger to the divided groups under reactionary Federal and State administrations. A united group, working together in the interest of all, would insure that strength which reaction could not destroy.

We should be very happy to discuss these matters with the top officials of your International Union and I am sure that most of them have the same deep-rooted sincerity for the interest of the working people in our industry that the officials of our organization have. . . .

A letter like yours can take us a long way if the ideas are put into effect. Let us hope that within a very short time we can have unity and we can all work together.

PATRICK E. GORMAN, Secretary-treasurer
AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters.

Ryan Shapes Up on 30 Larceny Charges

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE ARREST of "King" Joe Ryan as a crook—on 30 larceny charges—raised hopes high in the International Longshoremen's Association for a real change in the union and its return to the membership.

Ryan, who in 1943 had his stooges "elect" him president of the ILA "for life," has for many years been the kingpin over the empire of gangsters, loansharks, gamblers, shakedown artists and racketeers of every stripe. It was he, as the hearings of the New York Crime Committee revealed, who appointed scores of hardened criminals to ILA posts and gave them the protection and cover of the union.

UNTIL RYAN'S arrest, it looked like he might succeed in getting another lease from the AFL's Executive Council. With less than three weeks to go to the April 30 deadline, by which time the ILA was to "clean up," Ryan presented himself as the man who'd do the cleaning.

He held periodic press conferences to announce the "progress" he was making on a plan to substitute the racket-breeding shape-up form of hiring by another system. This, it developed, is a complicated formula for keeping in fact basically the favoritism in



JOE RYAN

hiring now in force, but little more than elimination of the outdoor "shapes" every morning from which the dock boss picks his men.

RYAN was even more vague, however, on the serious matter of disqualifying every bribe-taker and criminal penitentiary graduate from ILA posts.

But a conference he and his executive board held with AFL president George Meany two weeks before his arrest and his public claim that he has the AFL's confidence, have given many the feeling that Ryan will survive this latest scandal.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• 'World Peace — A Must'

THE CONVENTION of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union last week adopted a 10-point resolution, titled "World Peace—A Must." The resolution called for a Korea cease-fire, "cease-fire in the wars in Indo-China, Malaya and Africa," peace talks between Eisenhower and Malenkov, reduction of armaments, outlawing of atom and hydrogen bombs and germ warfare, and other specific points for peace.

Other resolutions passed by the convention called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, repeal of the McCarran-Walter, Smith McCarran and other repressive laws; support for Hugh Bryson, Marine Cooks and Stewards Union president indicted on a Taft-Hartley "non-Communist" affidavit; condemnation of the persecution of lawyers defending frame-up victims; Statehood for Alaska; Statehood for Hawaii; and a demand "that the department of justice drop the frame-up conviction of union leaders Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson, and Henry Smith" and supporting Jack Hall, now facing a Smith Act prosecution in Hawaii.

A LAYOFF of 45,000 workers by the Ford Motor Co. in the Detroit area was scheduled to end with the announcement that a strike of 2,500 at the company's Monroe, Mich., plant over speedup was settled. The Monroe strike, caused by a sudden 100 percent stepup of workloads, was given by the company as the cause of the mass layoffs, ostensibly for lack of parts.

The evidence is mounting, however, in the form of vast piles of unused cars, to support the view that the auto companies are up to old tricks of grounding strikes to blame the

workers for layoffs and short weeks. The Chrysler Corp. similarly justified a layoff of 40,000 this week over a strike at Herron-Zimmer, one of the Chrysler suppliers. The truck drivers refused to pass picket lines.

NORTH WEST LUMBER workers were still working without a contract as major lumber associations turned down flatly the wage demands of the International Woodworkers of America. Negotiations with the big Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co. getting under way, may, however, set the pattern for settlements. The union isn't pressing its six hour demand and scaled down the wage demand.

THE CONVENTION of the unaffiliated Distributive, Processing and Office Workers held in New York gave unanimous approval to a move by the leaders towards a merger with two CIO unions in the retail field. . . . The convention of the Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance will begin in Atlantic City Monday. . . . Michael Quill discouraged plans in San Francisco for a merger of a local of the Transport Workers Union and the AFL's Amalgamated Association both with members in the City's municipal transit system. . . . Arthur J. Clover resigned as president of the Switchmen's Union (AFL) after carpenters picketed his home which they said he remodeled with non-union labor.

THE NORTHERN Cotton Manufacturers Association dropped demands for another wage cut, and agreed its pact with the CIO's textile union for two more years of 2.75%.

Nelson Praises Role of The Worker

PHILADELPHIA.—The Worker and its supporters were responsible for the campaign that resulted in obtaining his release on bail after eight months imprisonment, Steve Nelson declared at a Freedom of the Press Association dinner here honoring leading work-

ers in The Worker circulation campaign. Thanking those present for their part in defending him, Nelson said that thousands of new people were won to his defense through the pages of The Worker. He autographed copies of his new book

"The Volunteers" for a group of ten, named as having done outstanding work on the job. It was announced that in four sections of the city, Freedom of the Press groups had completed and excelled goals they had set in obtaining The Worker subscriptions during the current drive.

GROVE CITY STEEL STRIKE; HOMESTEAD HEARTH SHUT

A RANK AND FILE strike of 100 CIO steel workers in the foundry department of the Cooper-Bessemer Corp. at Grove City closed down the whole department. There are 3,000 workers in the plant.

THE NO. 3 OPEN HEARTH shop of U. S. Steel at Homestead will not reopen, according to company announcements. The thousands of workers of the shop have the corporation's assurance that "it will do its best to secure them employment elsewhere." The company said the shut down was for "safety reasons."

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette business editor gives a different reason. He writes that the 56-year-old furnaces with 60 to 75 tons capacity each were a "marginal, high-cost operation and the shop itself was a 'one level', awkward, inefficient arrangement, as compared with modern, two-level shops."

Displaced workers point to the great new U. S. steel plant at Morristown, Pa., as supporting this view. It was built largely by the form of "income tax reduction allowances."

MONEY: A week-long strike of 150 members of AFL Amalgamated Food Employees, Local 500, at the Northside plant of the Lutz & Schramm Co., food processors, won an 11-cent hourly raise. Also 2½ cents in fringe benefits for men, a seven cents an hour increase plus the same amount in fringe benefits for women; and a three-week vacation period in place of two.

SOME 600 WORKERS of the Rockwell Manufacturing Co. East End plant received a four-cent hourly raise retroactive to Jan. 1, plus increased insurance benefits at the company's expense in a new,

one-year contract negotiated by the AFL United Auto Workers, Local 883.

VANADIUM STEEL CORP. has announced that its Bridgeville plant will soon be abandoned and all operations transferred to a new plant near Cambridge, Ohio, construction of which is nearly finished. The company suspended operations at a plant in Chester, Pa., for the same reason in June, last year.

Some 250 employees at the Bridgeville plant will be jobless. According to Robert J. Caitens, District 16, CIO United Steel Workers representative, severance pay schedules set up in the Feb. 15, 1952, contract would be the "minimum" payment to the workers.



No Homes to Rent For Negro Families

PITTSBURGH.—"There are no housing vacancies for Negro families in Pittsburgh," declared City Council President Thomas J. Gallagher in testimony April 8 before the State the State Senate Local Government Committee in Harrisburg.

There are practically no vacancies for families seeking rentals of less than \$70 a month, he added.

He cited those conclusions from a memorandum prepared by Dr. B. J. Hoyde, executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority, that showed a serious shortage of low-rent housing here.

GALLAGHER'S position was supported by Milton Weisberger, representing the Steel City Industrial Council.

Weisberger said his organization had canvassed 65 members of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board. Only four of them had a dwelling available under \$70 a month rent, and these, he emphasized, "just aren't suitable for families with children."

ELERY W. REUDERT, president of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, rattled off a lot of statistics calculated to show the large number of "To Rent" ads appearing in the local dailies last year and the very much smaller number of "Wanted to Rent" ads.

Weisberger knocked the bottom out of this argument by pointing out that "An overwhelming majority of such vacancies are transient housing, furnished rooms and apartments which do not meet the needs of families with children."

The hearing was on the bill introduced by Democratic State Sen. Joseph M. Barr of Pittsburgh, to authorize municipal government to continue or put rent controls into effect should the federal government terminate its present control system.

Bills for a limited extension are pending in Congress but their passage appears problematical even though extreme popular pressure has forced President Eisenhower to recommend a short five-month extension.

The State AFL has endorsed the bill.

Electric Workers Reopen Contracts

PITTSBURGH.—Unions representing the 82,000 production workers of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. have asked the reopening of their contracts for wage increases. The contracts expire Oct. 1. They have a wage-reopening clause effective within 30 days from April 1.

The CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, representing 45,000 workers, has not announced its demands but they are expected to run to 25 cents an hour. President James B. Carey of the union in a report to its National Westinghouse Conference Board last month, indicated such a wage hike is necessary "to give employees their full share in increased production."

CAREY DECLARED that productivity of Westinghouse workers has risen 132 percent over the last 12 years while earnings have risen only 116 percent. He concluded that the company owed each employee 14.2 cents per hour as their "share" of the increased production.

Taking as a basis statistics on individual production, Carey declared that, including salaried workers, this had risen 150 percent. Wages and salaries, however, have increased only 127 percent in the same period, leaving 24 cents per hour "owed" each employee.

We have heard that the company is planning to raise wages for salaried employees.

serted, "the fact that with an overall national productivity rising at the rate of 2½ to 3 percent yearly, workers are entitled to an increase in their real wages of that amount. This means an increase over and above the increase in the cost of living."

ON THIS BASIS Carey concluded Westinghouse employees who got 89 cents hourly in 1940 should now receive \$2.29, while they actually are paid \$2.01. Thus they are entitled to 28 cents more an hour.

However, since the \$2.01 will buy only \$1.06 in terms of the 1940 dollar, the "real" wage hike over the 12-year period is only 17 cents hourly or only 1 percent yearly.

Carey stated that Westinghouse earnings per share, on the other hand, had gone up to \$26.40 last year from the \$4.23 per share reported for 1940, or over six times.

DEMANDS for wage-reopenings have also been made on the corporation by the United Electrical Workers, Independent, representing 18,000 workers in 20 plants; the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representing 5,000 in several plants and in scattered groupings; and the Independent Federation of Westinghouse Salaried Employees, representing 1,000 workers in the same plants.

'Political Affairs' Devotes Issue to Joseph Stalin's Life

THE MEANING of Joseph Stalin's life for all mankind, the nature of his liberating ideas and the assessment of his epic achievements is the theme of the special April issue of Political Affairs which has just come off the press. This memorable issue includes articles by the foremost Communist leaders of the United States and the world.

"The great Stalin" Georgi M. Malenkov declared in his funeral oration published here, "has educated us in the spirit of boundless devotion to service in the people's interests. We are true servants of the people and the people want peace, they hate war. Let the wish of the people not to permit the blood of millions to be shed and to ensure the peaceful construction of a happy life, be sacred for all of us."

Man Tse Tung tells what Stalin meant to the 500,000,000 Chinese people in his article, "A Great Friendship." William Z. Foster, in "Malenkov at Helm" declares that the new Soviet premier "has been trained in the very best Marxist-Leninist tradition. He long had the tutorship of the greatest teacher of

them all—Stalin—and he got his experience in the heart of the world Socialist movement, the Soviet Union. This constitutes the best possible preparation for the heavy tasks of leadership that have now come to him. Malenkov is a Marxist-Leninist of a high order—anything else is unthinkable for a man holding his high position in the great Communist Party of the USSR, which possesses many hundreds of thousands, actually millions, of students of the science of Socialism."

Other articles are by Eugene Dennis, "Lenin, Stalin and the Mid-Century"; Henry Winston, "Stalin, Champion of Lasting Peace"; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, "He Loved the People"; Alexander Bittelman, "Stalin and the Party"; Betty Gannett, "Stalin: Architect of Socialism"; V. J. Jerome, "He Built Into the Future"; John Swift, "On Stalin's Method." A seaman writes "An American Worker's Tribute."

Alex H. Kendrick contributes an article in the discussion of the Draft Resolution issued by the National Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A. The title is "The Eisenhower-Dulles Liberation Nightmare."

KING COAL

Coal Operators Rob Pillars

Editor, King Coal:

THE ANTHRACITE coal operators have long been notorious in robbing the coal miners, and people of Pennsylvania. Take the practice of "robbing pillars." That means—extracting all the coal from a mine and leaving wooden props.

It is illegal. But it has never been stopped by any administration in Pennsylvania, Republican or Democratic.

This has resulted in hundreds of communities being undermined when the wooden props rotted.

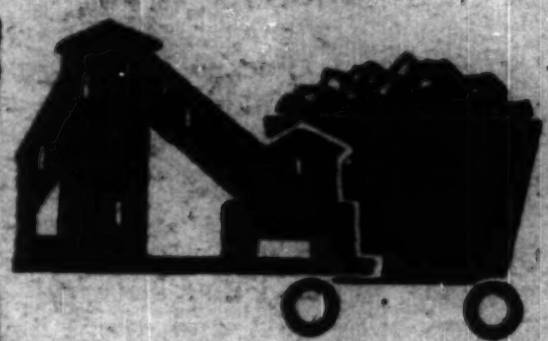
AT THE SAME TIME, the hard coal operators have built up a reputation as "citizens" who do not believe in paying taxes.

Many strikes of unpaid school teachers in the Anthracite have been caused by the refusal of hard coal operators to pay taxes on their under-assessed properties.

NOW, the operators are shutting down mines, throwing miners out of work. One week they blame it on imports of oil from Venezuela. The next week, they blame it on railroad workers, whom they had forced to strike in the Panther Valley.

But it is the greedy operators who are to blame.

THEY HAVE HAD almost a hundred years to provide for the needs and well being of the coal miners and the people of the An-



thracite from their huge and bloody profits.

Only the control of the Anthracite industry by the people can begin to solve the many problems of this distressed area.

Anthracite Reader.

SHENANDOAH area shut-downs account for most of the 2,232 Anthracite miners laid off in Schuylkill County alone between Dec. 15-April 15. Total Schuylkill County unemployment is now 7,400, up 37 percent from last Nov. 15. About 10 percent of the county's Civilian Labor force is out of work.

ANTHRACITE businessmen report sales dwindling as mines go on two-day-a-week schedule.

A COAL FALL 300 feet underground, in the Lloyd Moyer mine in Lincoln, near Pottsville, killed two miners April 2, John Glore, 50, and Ralph Zimmerman, 33, a World War II vet who left a wife and three children.

Southern Owners Gang Up on UMW

PITTSBURGH.—Southern coal operators are planning to gang up against the United Mine Workers union, Fred Perkins writes in the Pittsburgh Press.

The present mine contract expires Oct. 1 and the union must give 60 days notice if it wants the agreement reopened. Such notice must be received by the Operators not later than August 1.

The Southern Coal Producers Assn. headed by president Joseph E. Moody, together with other industrial groups aligned with these producers, and coal companies in other areas which want to break down the power of the miners' union, are planning to gang up against the UMW.

The Bituminous Association established the basic contracts which have governed wages and working conditions in the industry during the past two years. The Southern group of operators, with their allies, regard this present contract as altogether too "liberal."

"Premature" publicity of the union-busting plans caused cancellation of two organization meetings arranged by Moody, the press correspondent observes. "Since then," he writes, "the leading spirits have decided that a more practicable approach would be a series of regional meetings." He reveals that "the first meeting is to be held in the near future, but the date is not yet set."

'Stop Shooting in Korea Now,' Says Packing Union

CHICAGO.—A district convention of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers this week demanded "an immediate armistice in Korea while negotiations continue."

A three-state three-day parley heard UPWA vice-president A. T. Stephens rip the Korean war and charge, "We have been sold a bill of goods."

"Yes, we have our troops throughout the world today—but not in the fight for freedom," he said.

THE CONVENTION cen-

tered around the theme of wages, labor unity and peace. One of the most forceful discussions underscored the demand of the delegates that the wage fight be opened at once.

There was sharp criticism of the UPWA international officers for their failure to reopen the contract on wages. Such a reopening was possible after March 1 of this year, on 60 days' notice.

The wage discussion touched off a noisy 15-minute demonstration involving all of the delegates from the Illinois, Wis-



consin and Indiana locals.

The convention demanded "a general hourly increase of 18 cents, which would bring the average earnings of packing-

house workers up to \$65 for a 40-hour week."

THE DELEGATES called for a fight-back against the speedup which they charged is the packers' attempt "to recreate the days of 'The Jungle.'"

Reports from the plants indicated these trends: increasing jobs loads; laying off of workers through cutting of crews; run-away plants and the companies' use of the runaway threat to speed up production.

International vice-president Russell Lasley highlighted the

union's campaign to end discriminatory hiring, segregated facilities and the juncrowing of Negro women workers.

A RESOLUTION on labor unity set off a stormy debate, with delegates voicing the opinion that unity with the AFL Meat Cutters must not be achieved at the expense of the principles established by the CIO Packinghouse Union.

The convention finally agreed to support the unity of the two organizations in the industry "so that eventually the packinghouse workers can all be in one big union fighting together as one against the meat trusts of the nation."

Among the guest speakers were Joe Cronin, regional CIO director in Illinois, who called for closer cooperation between the packing union and the CIO here.

"Certainly there is no room for us to fight among ourselves," he said. "Our fight against real enemies is too great."

Year 'Round PAC Is Chicago CIO Goal

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—An all-day conference gave impetus this week to a No. 1 Chicago CIO objective — the building of permanent political action committees in Chicago's 12 congressional districts.

Bob Levin, Chicago PAC director, reported that in two districts, the First and the 10th, this has been accomplished.

At a "workshop" panel session, delegates from the locals grappled with the problems of year 'round political action organization. The key, they decided, was bringing the full CIO program of action on issues and community services into the neighborhoods.

SAID Emanuel Rissman, PAC director in the 9th District: "You've got to begin now with such issues as rent control and fighting illegal conversions. Otherwise, it's a matter of starting from scratch every two years."

Some 450 delegates attended the parley at the Morrison Hotel which ended with a banquet in the evening. The bulk of the day was devoted to panel sessions on political action, shop safety, civil liberties, community services, housing, neighborhood conservation, human rights, veterans welfare.

The theme of the parley, "CIO — Bulwark of Democracy" was emphasized by Chicago CIO Secretary Ellsworth Smith, who pointed to the CIO's permanent PAC program, its newly-organized Civic Government Committee, its participation in the Citizens March on Crime movement.

THE PAC panel heard state legislative director John Alesia's call for CIO cooperation with other groups. Alesia stressed the immediate fight for rent control, declaring that "we are in trouble" on this issue.

He said that the so-called eviction bill now pending in the legislature "amounts to nothing" and urged backing for the Shapiro Bill, H.B. 111, which would allow communities to establish their own rent controls.

"There is no substitute for personal contact with your legislators," he told the delegates.

FROM Rissman the delegates heard a detailed report on the CIO's action in the 9th District during the recent campaign in support of Rep. Sidney Yates for reelection.

Rissman told how the PAC

in the district started out "with just a handful," by making a survey in the wards and precincts of Yates' strength and weakness in the previous election.

"We finally decided that our main job was to reduce the loss in the 45th Ward," he said.

HE related how the PAC secured the cooperation of the AFL, set up headquarters, opened a campaign of "door-knocking, bell-pushing, street corner interviews and personal contact," covering 53 precincts in the ward.

"The strength of our campaign lay in Yates' record on housing and rent control," he said "and that's what we emphasized."

Much of the discussion in the panel centered around the relations of CIO — PAC with the two old parties, with the panel leaders making it clear that labor's political action committees must be entirely independent.

WHEN we speak of our precinct captains," said Alesia, "we are not talking about Democratic precinct captains."

"The lifeline of the Democrats and the Republicans is patronage. We are out to protest our lifeline which is legislation."

At the banquet, "Philip Murray Awards" were presented to a number of locals and to Theodore Robinson, chairman of the CIO's housing committee, and to Maynard Wishner of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Carpenters Win Pay Hike in Kentucky

PADUCAH, Ky., April 14. (PF).—About 1,800 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters (AFL) won 22½ cent hourly pay increases under a new agreement with the Associated Contractors of Paducah. The new base rate is \$2.50 an hour.

Many of the men are employed in building a billion-dollar atomic energy plant for the government near here. Those who have to travel more than 10 miles to work will get \$2 a round-trip. A man must be paid for two hours work if he shows up on the job and there is no work for him.

TIPOS VOTE INDIANAPOLIS (FP).—Referendum returns restrict the right of the International Typographical Union (AFL) to transfer funds temporarily from one purpose to another.

Large 'FEPC Day' Rally Puts Pressure Behind State Bill

CHICAGO.—Some 1,500 people gathered at Corpus Christi Auditorium last Sunday to put steam behind the state FEPC Bill which was expected to be introduced in the Illinois Legislature this week.

"This rally is certainly indicative of the fact that the community supports FEPC legislation," declared Willoughby Abner, chairman of the Chicago NAACP-CP-EPCC Campaign Committee which sponsored the meeting.

Sunday was "FEPC Day" throughout the state, and A. L. Foster, state director of the campaign, indicated that some 250 churches were conducting special services in support of FEPC legislation.

FOSTER declared that the organizations directly backing the campaign embrace more



than a million people in the state.

The need for such legislation was introduced by the issuance this weekend of a report by the Illinois Interracial Commission which revealed the broad extent of job discrimination.

U. S. Senator Paul Douglas read from this report. He declared, "In back of all our minds is the fear that we may have another depression," indi-

cating that considerable employment of Negroes today is due only to high employment levels.

MICHAEL HERCULES, vice-president of the NAACP Youth Council, told the rally that "being guaranteed the right to work is uppermost in the minds of young people today."

He announced that a statewide youth parley for FEPC will be held May 2-3 at St. Anselm's Community Center 61 and Indiana.

The large audience heard Alderman Archibald Carey state that Gov. Stratton will support FEPC legislation "to the extent that the people exert pressure on him."

State Senator C. G. Wimbish pledged full support to the state bill. He flashed the Eisenhower equality for Negroes to "the tax office and the battlefield."

Gary Steel Locals Ask Wage Reopener

GARY, Ind. — The two big Gary steel locals this week sent requests to the USA-CIO wage policy committee that the steel contracts be reopened on wages.

The locals urged that a "substantial" wage increase be sought by the 150-man committee which meets in Pittsburgh April 27.

A resolution came out of a special meeting on wages which was held by the big Gary U. S. Steel Local 1014. The same resolution was adopted by the Tin Mill Local 1066.

The locals stated: "Our wage policy must be such that we can extract from the industry such benefits as will promote prosperity and contribute to the wel-

fare of the community and nation."

The discussion at the local meeting dealt with a section of the resolution which said that part of the wage increase should be "converted to improving our social insurance program and pension plan."

There was some sentiment among the members for the raising of minimum wages as well as the proposed across-the-board pay increases. However, an amendment to this effect was finally tabled.

LOCAL President John Mayerrick expressed recognition of the need for alleviating the pressing problems of the lowest paid workers in steel.

However, he said he favored such a proposal when the contract comes up for renewal next year, stating that the wage reopener this year calls only for a "general and uniform" wage increase.

The debate on the wage resolution emphasized the threat of layoffs facing industry today. Some used this to reinforce their argument for a pension program which would get the older men out of the mills.

OTHERS pointed out that a

boost in basic wages now would help workers to withstand possible cutbacks in employment later on.

The contract can be reopened on wages any time after May 1. The showdown in negotiations comes on June 30, if no agreement is reached.

Tool and Die Strike

DETROIT.—While auto companies, with the aid of the government's cost of living index, were cutting auto workers' wages one cent an hour, tool and die workers in two plants here went on strike for a 15-cent an hour increase.

Some 300 members of UAW Local 155 walked off the job in the Congress Tool and Die plants at 3750 East Outer Drive when negotiations collapsed.

In other tool and die shops workers were wearing buttons asking 28½-cent wage increases. In Ford, GM and Chrysler their wages are about 62 cents an hour less than in small jobbing shops.

DEMANDS REJECTED

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—Lumber employer associations rejected demands of the International Woodworkers (CIO). Contract expired April 1.



DRIVE FOR TRUCE GAINS AS PEACE CLAMOR GROWS

The Way Is Clear But the Road Is Rocky

An Editorial

Dispatches from Washington which reported that the Eisenhower government has decided to accept the Chinese proposal to reopen truce talks on Korea have brought joy and hope to millions of American homes.

To the average mother and father discussing this welcome news around the breakfast table, there appears no remaining obstacle to a truce, to a cease-fire, and to the speedy return of their GI sons.

For they know that only one issue divided the U. S. and the defenders of Korea—the issue of repatriation of prisoners of war. In an extraordinary concession to the U. S. point of view, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai on March 30 proposed that the exchange of prisoners take place immediately and that those who indicated a desire not to return home be placed in custody of a neutral country. Since this removed the one pretext on which the U. S. negotiators stomped out of the truce discussions at Panmunjom last October, it would seem that truce and a cease-fire would be automatic.

But there was nothing automatic in last week's news that Washington had decided to discuss the Chou proposal. On the contrary, at least two weeks elapsed after Chou made his offer before Washington reached this reported decision. During those two weeks a yet uncounted number of young men, American, British, Korean, Chinese, were killed or maimed in the fighting. And Secretary of State John Foster Dulles chose such a strategic moment to launch the trial balloon—the off-the-record story that the U. S. would demand a 90-mile stretch of North Korea—which might indeed have wrecked all hope of peace.

No, the good news from Washington was not automatic. It was wrested from Eisenhower, Dulles and the war profiteers by the power of the peace forces of the world, including especially the American people who in thousands of telegrams and postcards urged the White House to agree to a cease-fire.

And while we can say with a new feeling of confidence that an important victory has been achieved in the fight for peace, we cannot rest on the assumption that peace is yet here.

Pitfalls and entrapments lie along the rocky bomb-marked road which peace must travel before the goal is reached. The vigilance of the American people, especially of the labor movement, is vitally needed. Write or wire President Eisenhower today and let him know you are watching—that you insist that the American negotiators at Panmunjom agree to a speedy cease-fire and peace.

The Worker Foreign Department

THE PROSPECT of resuming truce talks at Panmunjom brightened last week. The Eisenhower Administration, prodded at home and abroad to follow up the successful negotiations on exchanging sick and wounded prisoners of war, grudgingly announced agreement to reopen the truce talks. A Washington report said the U. S. would propose that all prisoners of war who do not wish to return to their homelands be turned over to the jurisdiction of Switzerland. Such a proposal would amount to acceptance of the joint Korean-Chinese offer, made by Premier Chou En-lai.

But whereas the outlook for negotiations a truce improved the possibility that a cease-fire might result in a swift political settlement and peace in the Far

and avert discussion of political aspects of the Korean question.

PRESSURE FOR resuming truce negotiations gathered momentum as the two sides agreed to exchange 605 sick and wounded prisoners of war, including 120 Americans from North Korean POW camps, and 6,033, including 934 Chinese, from UN prisoner of war camps. Preparations for the exchange started, with the POWs en route to the exchange site. The exchange will begin tomorrow (Monday).

Amidst preparations for the exchange of sick and wounded, the Peking radio charged the Eisenhower Administration with reluctance to resume truce talks. It pointed out that no answer to Premier Chou's proposal had been received from Gen. Mark Clark, U. S. Commander in Korea. Chou had proposed that a date be fixed for resumption of the truce talks, but Gen. Clark was reportedly "biding his time."

Developments at home also put the heat on Washington:

- The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in convention called for resumption of truce talks and a peaceful settlement in the Far East.

- The CIO United Packinghouse Workers District 1 in Chicago wired Eisenhower urging that he act speedily to end hostilities in Korea. "Our union, suffering with all Americans under the oppressive burden of a costly and unpopular war, considers these proposals (of the Koreans and Chinese) as just and fair and feel that our leaders should go more than half way to accept them."

- The American Peace Crusade through co-director Thomas Richardson declared that "the signing of the agreement for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war represents a victory for the peace movement. The really big task, however, still lies before all lovers of peace. This is the task of ending now the fruitless slaughter in Korea." The APC called for messages and delegations to Washington, the UN and local congressional representatives to urge a Korean cease-fire and an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting.



DULLES

East was discounted. A demand for unconditional surrender of the Korean and Chinese forces made earlier by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to 20 Washington correspondents, though officially disavowed by both the White House and the State Department, was credited as authentic throughout Europe and Asia.

In addition, the U. S.-controlled voting majority in the United Nations moved to kill the omnibus peace resolution of Poland, which provided for a speedy political settlement of the Korean question following conclusion of an armistice. Over objections of the Soviet Union, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the voting majority led by Brazil acted to recess the General Assembly

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Nation Needs Labor Program to Ward Off Bust

— See Pages 2 and 3

OIL, PACKING, ELECTRICAL— LABOR UNITY IN THE AIR

— See Page 4 —

Steel Workers Talking Wages as June 30 Nears

— See Page 7 —

\$\$ Open Fund Drive; Subs Still Short

OUR ANNUAL FUND appeal is just a couple of days old as this is written; and we have received \$2,100 of the \$100,000 we must have.

Most of the money so far has come from the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee, which sent \$1,500. The Illinois Committee acted quickly to reach friends of the paper. Its goal is \$5,500; it has already raised 25 percent.

The Minnesota Committee came through with \$200, and groups of supporters of the paper in Florida and Indiana sent \$300 and \$100 respectively.

While we're swinging into the fund campaign, however, we know our supporting groups throughout the country have no

intention of slackening the drive to increase circulation. To put it bluntly, we cannot let go of it at this time.

Yet we have reached only two-thirds of our goal of 6,000 Worker subs outside the Empire State.

The Connecticut Freedom of the Press Committee joined Pittsburgh last week in completing its subscription goals for both papers. The Connecticut group, which captured national honors last year, has 330 Worker subs — or five above its goal of 325 — and 10 above its Daily Worker goal of 100.

Campaigners in Illinois, New Jersey, New England, Maryland and Minnesota are slowly edging toward their goals. Jersey

and Illinois, which have been running neck-and-neck throughout the campaign, are still in tight competition. Jerseyites have 71 percent of their combined subscription goals, while the Illinois Committee has 70 percent.

Among major areas that are still lagging badly — which means their circulation is sharply reduced — are Michigan, Ohio, Eastern Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

Our experience shows there is no good reason for this, except that not enough readers have taken part. We think it is still possible for these areas to pick up. We should get at least another thousand Worker subs

outside of New York.

On top of this, it is necessary we begin to turn our attention more to other forms of circulation; namely, the bundle orders. They have not gone up appreciably during the circulation campaign.

Certainly, in times like these when people need leadership and direction in expressing themselves for peace, for jobs in a peacetime economy, for civil liberties and civil rights in an America where the Hitler-like bellows of a McCarthy are becoming ever bolder — our paper must continue to reach more and more people.

(Current standing in the circulation campaign appear on Page 11).

Big IUE Local Votes Joint Action on GE Pact

A STORMY mass meeting of the 24,000-member local of the IUE-CIO in General Electric, Lynn, Mass., raised new hopes that the necessary united action of unions to force a substantial raise out of the giant corporation may yet be a reality in the current wage fight.

The storm at the mass meeting held last Sunday did not reflect a disunity of the workers in Lynn's Local 201, International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE). It was a united storm against James B. Carey, president of the IUE and several local officers who sought approval from the 6,000 members present for their same old red-baiting, divisive, sure-defeat policy.

CAREY WAS unable to speak. He was booed down with mass chants "Why don't you resign." Local officers who sided with Carey received the same treatment.

The workers of GE's largest plant insisted that the IUE accept the proposal of unaffiliated United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers for the united negotiations and struggle of all unions in GE's chain of plants. Carey, calling the UE "Communist" sought support for an IUA-alone policy, and asked for approval of a strike vote to be taken by April 17. In an effort to "appease" the demand of the workers for unity with other unions in the chain, Carey's people introduced a resolution favoring cooperation with "non-Communist" unions.

The workers unanimously tabled the strike vote proposal on the ground that united action with other unions is what they want. Then the issue centered on the term "non-Communist" in Carey's resolution. Speakers pointed out that this was directed against unity with the UE—the second largest union of production workers in GE, holder of bargaining rights for the main Schenectady, Erie and other of the company's plants.

While Carey and the local leaders looked on helplessly, the mass meeting unanimously amended Carey's resolution to delete the term "non-Communist" and ordered the officers to get into immediate talks with UE and other unions.

THE LYNN mass meeting was like an explosion in the faces of the IUE's top leaders, indicating with extraordinary force that the pressure of the rank and file workers for unity against the common enemy—the employers—is coming in like a tide.

The IUE leaders have already had an indication that the same sentiment for unity is rising among the workers of the Westinghouse chain. Buffalo's big Westinghouse IUE local has called upon other IUE locals in the chain to favor united action against the company.

If the movement for labor unity in the electrical field comes to reality the entire wage picture can alter nationally. So far unions have either accepted escalator wage cuts like in railroad, auto and textile, or they are trying to block heavy wage cuts the employers are demanding in textile. Unity and fight-back example in electrical can set of a trend for a real wage fight.

RAP SCAB BILL

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (FP).—Defeat of the "scab charter" bill offered by the Missouri Chamber of Commerce is demanded by 500,000 of five AFL unions.

POINT OF ORDER!

WORRY

By Alan Max

The Pentagon doesn't know which to worry about most: what returning Chinese prisoners will tell of life in the Communist prison camps, or what American prisoners will tell of life in the Chinese prison camps.

'Let's Bury the Hatchet,' Say CIO, AFL Meat Packing Unions

CIO Local to AFL Butchers

To Patrick E. Gorman, Secretary-Treasurer AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen:

Our union, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, Local No. 25, just went through an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board involving your union. . . .

In our opinion, this election was a gross waste of money and time to your union and ours. However, the Wilson workers have made their choice between the two unions and it is our firm opinion that only Wilson and Company benefited during this period of mud-slinging and name-calling. . . .

We leaders of Local No. 25 feel that the results of the national Presidential elections clearly signal the need for organized labor to unite and work together. By doing so, we will not only be in a better position to beat back the attacks of the reactionaries on us through legislation and all other means of oppression at their disposal, but also through united action, greater gains in terms of wages, etc., can be made for the people we represent.

It is highly possible that some of the campaign promises made by the present administration, such as tax reduction, civil rights, Taft-Hartley repeal or an end to the Korean conflict, can be made a reality, instead of high-sounding phrases that die immediately after their purpose of vote-getting from the American people have been served. . . .

May this letter serve as a basis for uniting our forces with yours to fight for repeal of such as Taft-Hartley, McCarran and all other laws designed to place a yoke around the necks of working people, and unite our forces to retain effective controls on rents and to fight against all forms of racial discrimination and segregation and to end the speed-up of our members by the packers.

JOSEPH ZABRITSKI, President
Wilson Local 25, CIO-UPWA.

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

THE DAYS of labor disunity in the meat packing industry may be numbered.

There may soon be an end to the situation which has brought nothing but grief to the workers and nothing but added profits to the Meat Trust—the division of the industry between the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

The recent history of wage struggles in this industry can be summed up briefly as follows: the workers won when the two unions fought jointly against the packers; the workers lost those struggles in which there was disunity.

In February of this year, the AFL tried to raid the CIO's Wilson local. The outcome of a labor board election was: UPWA 2,438; AFL 366.

The Wilson local then took the initiative in writing a letter to the heads of the AFL Meat Cutters, president Earl E. Jimerson and secretary-treasurer Patrick Gorman. The letter, signed Wilson local president Joseph Zabritski and recording secretary George D. Vallavase, declared that the time had come to "bury the hatchet."

The AFL's reply was a fulsome agreement, expressing the hope that "within a short time we can have unity."

The two letters appeared in full last week in the AFL's paper, "The Butcher Workmen." Portions of those letters are printed here.

AFL Butchers to CIO Local

To Joseph Zabritski, President Wilson Local 25, UPWA-CIO.

I have your letter of February 17. . . . It contained more common sense than any letter I have received in a long time. . . .

Anyone who cannot see the wisdom of one strong union of the fine people of both our unions is not engaged in clear thinking.

There has never been a time when we relished the idea of carrying on a campaign in any plant where the workers are already organized. The division in our ranks, however, sometimes compels this, much to our disliking. The sad thing about the whole affair now is that there is really nothing serious that should keep both groups separated. . . .

To me therefore, there is nothing that should keep our two organizations from amalgamating except the possibility that pride and selfishness might develop on the part of several office holders in both groups. To me, it is not a question of who are going to be the leaders of the organization. . . .

I will agree that the road ahead for organized labor and the workers is not going to be easy. There will always be danger to the divided groups under reactionary Federal and State administrations. A united group, working together in the interest of all, would insure that strength which reaction could not destroy.

We should be very happy to discuss these matters with the top officials of your International Union and I am sure that most of them have the same deep-rooted sincerity for the interest of the working people in our industry that the officials of our organization have. . . .

A letter like yours can take us a long way if the ideas are put into effect. Let us hope that within a very short time we can have unity and we can all work together.

PATRICK E. GORMAN, Secretary-treasurer
AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters.

Ryan Shapes Up on 30 Larceny Charges

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE ARREST of "King" Joe Ryan as a crook—on 30 larceny charges—raised hopes high in the International Longshoremen's Association for a real change in the union and its return to the membership.

Ryan, who in 1943 had his stooges "elect" him president of the ILA "for life," has for many years been the kingpin over the empire of gangsters, loansharks, gamblers, shakedown artists and racketeers of every stripe. It was he, as the hearings of the New York Crime Committee revealed, who appointed scores of hardened criminals to ILA posts and gave them the protection and cover of the union.

UNTIL RYAN'S arrest, it looked like he might succeed in getting another lease from the AFL's Executive Council. With less than three weeks to go to the April 30 deadline, by which time the ILA was to "clean up," Ryan presented himself as the man who'd do the cleaning.

He held periodic press conferences to announce the "progress" he was making on a plan to substitute the racket-breeding shape-up form of hiring by another system. This, it developed, is a complicated formula for keeping intact basically the favoritism in



JOE RYAN

hiring now in force, but little more than elimination of the outdoor "shapes" every morning from which the dock boss picks his men.

RYAN was even more vague, however, on the serious matter of disqualifying every bribe-taker and criminal penitentiary graduate from ILA posts.

But a conference he and his executive board held with AFL president George Meany two weeks before his arrest and his public claim that he has the AFL's confidence, have given many the feeling that Ryan will survive this crisis, as he has not seen in many other cases.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• 'World Peace — A Must'

THE CONVENTION of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union last week adopted a 10-point resolution, titled "World Peace—A Must." The resolution called for a Korea cease-fire, "cease-fire in the wars in Indo-China, Malaya and Africa," peace talks between Eisenhower and Malenkov, reduction of armaments, outlawing of atom and hydrogen bombs and germ warfare, and other specific points for peace.

Other resolutions passed by the convention called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, repeal of the McCarran-Walter, Smith McCarran and other repressive laws; support for Hugh Bryson, Marine Cooks and Stewards Union president indicted on a Taft-Hartley "non-Communist" affidavit; condemnation of the persecution of lawyers defending frame-up victims; Statehood for Alaska; Statehood for Hawaii; and a demand "that the department of Justice drop the frame-up conviction of union leaders Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson, and Henry Smith" and supporting Jack Hall, now facing a Smith Act prosecution in Hawaii.

A LAYOFF of 45,000 workers by the Ford Motor Co. in the Detroit area was scheduled to end with the announcement that a strike of 2,500 at the company's Monroe, Mich., plant over speedup was settled. The Monroe strike, caused by a sudden 100 percent stepup of workloads, was given by the company as the cause of the mass layoffs, ostensibly for lack of parts.

The evidence is mounting, however, in the form of vast piles of unsold cars, to support the view that the auto companies are up to old tricks of providing strikes to blame the

workers for layoffs and short weeks. The Chrysler Corp. similarly justified a layoff of 40,000 this week over a strike at Heron-Zimmer, one of the Chrysler suppliers. The truck drivers refused to pass picket lines.

NORTH WEST LUMBER workers were still working without a contract as major lumber associations turned down flatly the wage demands of the International Woodworkers of America. Negotiations with the big Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co. getting under way, may, however, set the pattern for settlements. The union isn't pressing its six hour demand and scaled down the wage demand.

THE CONVENTION of the unaffiliated Distributive, Processing and Office Workers held in New York gave unanimous approval to a move by the leaders towards a merger with two CIO unions in the retail field. . . . The convention of the Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance will begin in Atlantic City Monday. . . . Michael Quill discouraged plans in San Francisco for a merger of a local of the Transport Workers Union and the AFL's Amalgamated Association both with members in the City's municipal transit system. . . . Arthur J. Clover resigned as president of the Switchmen's Union (AFL) after carpenters picketed his home which they said he remodeled with non-union labor.

THE NORTHERN Cotton Manufacturers Association dropped demands for another wage cut and renewed its pact with the CIO's textile union for two more years.

A 'Miracle' at GM Is Short-lived

SOUTHGATE, Cal.—A "miracle" at General Motors Southgate plant was short-lived. After weeks of working at a breakneck pace on a speeded up line, production workers blinked in amazement when the line was suddenly slowed down to a snail's crawl.

Soon the cause was known. Foremen came to exhort the workers: "Man, the company is putting on an automobile show, and we are to turn out a few jobs to be used in the display. We want them to be perfect, so take all the time you need to get them right."

RIVER ROUGE SETS THE EXAMPLE

Labor Misses — GOP Hits

DETROIT.—Labor held the key to opening the doors for Negro candidates for judgeships, state posts and the Board of Education, but failed to use it. And Republican-Dixiecrat reactionaries used the Spring elections here to consolidate their grip on city, state and national government.

Reuther Asks a Question

Ford and FEPC Law

DETROIT.—In a letter to Benson Ford, vice-president of the Ford Motor Co., UAW President Walter P. Reuther took note of the Ford official's recent "attack on racial prejudice and the denial of opportunities to minority groups" delivered before the National Conference of Christians and Jews at Miami, and invited Mr. Ford's assistance in promoting FEPC legislation in Michigan.

Reuther pointed out, "Your address indicates that you subscribe to the principle that we cannot

maintain our position as leader of world democracy unless we are willing to close this dangerous gap between the slogans of democracy and its everyday reality."

Calling for action to implement "the true spirit of brotherhood and give leadership to the free nations of the world," Reuther requested Mr. Ford "to join with a group of civic, church, fraternal, labor and community organizations who are working to secure a state Fair Employment Practices law in Michigan."

Dr. Remus Robinson, a Negro candidate running for the Detroit Board of Education, piled up 103,000 votes, losing out by only 2,000 votes.

With nine Recorders Court judges to be elected to the criminal courts here, a Negro candidate, former Judge Jones, ran tenth with 89,797 votes.

In the Common Pleas Court Judge race, Charles R. A. Smith, a Negro attorney who, like Jones,

RIVER ROUGE.—Progressive Negro and white workers here saw that every effort would be made to defeat Mayor Duncan who supported the city's FEPC ordinance. They mobilized, united with Democratic party politicians who supported FEPC, and Duncan was re-elected. So the FEPC law will continue to be enforced in this down-river town which stands in the shadow of the Ford plant and the Great Lakes still mill.

got through the primary without CIO endorsement, ran fifth, with four to be elected. He received 58,000 votes.

In the final election CIO gave Jones and Smith token backing and did little or nothing to mobilize the half a million labor voters to come out and back the Negro candidates.

Victories for Jones, Smith and Robinson would have meant cracking the lily-white Detroit Board of Education, the Recorders Court and Common Pleas bench.

The workers were offered little else to vote for in the "Labor slates" carried by local union newspapers. CIO and AFL backed hacks who only seek out labor when an election is on. Some 200,000 voted in Detroit where half a million members of organized labor are registered.

As a result the GOP captured a series of state posts, elected a Chrysler Corporation official to the Detroit Board of Education, and a vacancy in the Detroit City Council was filled by a lobbyist for business.

If such a course continues into the coming Detroit Municipal elections then Republican Mayor Albert Cobo can win re-election by default.

In contrast, the Negro people conducted a stirring campaign for the Negro candidates. Rallies, posters and special election movements of youth leaders featured their election campaign.

Tool and Die Strike

DETROIT.—While auto companies, with the aid of the government's cost of living index, were cutting auto workers' wages one cent an hour, tool and die workers in two plants here went on strike for a 15-cent an hour increase.

Some 300 members of UAW Local 155 walked off the job in the Congress Tool and Die plants at 3750 East Outer Drive when negotiations collapsed.

In other tool and die shops workers were wearing buttons asking 28½-cent wage increases. In Ford, GM and Chrysler their wage rates are about 62 cents an hour less than in small jobbing shops.

New Important Books and Pamphlets

February POLITICAL AFFAIRS includes John Swift,	
"The Struggle for a Mass Policy".....	\$.25
MASSES & MAINSTREAM — March issue.....	.35
ON CONTRADICTION by Mao Tse Tung—	
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DANGEROUS JACK, a fantasy in verse by Martha Miller.....	.60
THE VOLUNTEERS, by Steve Nelson.....	1.00

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Set May Hearings on Trucks Act

DETROIT.—Sometime in May judges Nuenfelt and Murphy will hold a hearing in Circuit Court here on the police-state Trucks Act. The challenge is being brought by the Michigan Communist Party, its executive secretary William Albertson, and The Michigan Worker's editor William Allan. Attorneys are Ernest Goodman and former State Senator Joseph Brown.

Meanwhile the State Attorney General's office says it will not enforce the law until the issue of a restraining injunction is decided upon.

The Circuit Court judges have

either of two courses before them: either to grant an injunction preventing the state from enforcing the act and making mass arrests, or refuse an injunction. The Federal courts had granted such a writ during the recent Supreme Court test.

Reactionaries in the State Legislature are preparing amendments to the act to circumvent arguments on its unconstitutionality. At public hearings recently only the State Attorney General spoke for the amendments. The Rev. I. Paul Taylor, of the Committee for Repeal of the Trucks Act, and Paul Downs, speaking for the CIO, asked repeal of the measure.

Grossman Arraigned, Released on Bail GREET McCARRAN VICTIMS

DETROIT.—Prof. John F. Shepard, University of Michigan educator and psychologist, and George W. Crockett, Jr., attorney, will speak at a steak banquet honoring the 45 local victims of the Walter-McCarran Act on Saturday, April 25, at 7 p.m., at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road.

The banquet, sponsored by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, will honor men and women in Michigan who face deportation or loss of their citizenship under the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Act, and Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee, because of his activities in their defense and for his stand before the un-American Activities Committee. Grossman was arraigned in Washington last week, released on \$1,000 bail. His trial is expected in May.

In addition to a steak dinner, excellent entertainment featuring outstanding dancers and singers will be presented. Dancing will follow. Tickets at \$2 are available at 920 Charlevoix Building, phone WOodward 1-5198.

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AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

RAID. CIO leaders are urging affiliates and members to write Gov. Williams to veto the GM-sponsored changes in employer contributions to the unemployment compensation fund as contained in House Bill 128. The bill would reduce employer contributions from 1 percent to one-tenth of 1 percent.

\$20 A DAY. Some of Walter Reuther's "democracy." At the UAW convention in Atlantic City members of the convention committees got \$20 a day expenses. The International Executive Board refused to allow any funds to be assigned for the Ford Five to bring them to Atlantic City to speak against their rights being violated. Dave Moore spoke there, but had to get his expenses through the contributions of workers. The other four Ford workers—Nelson Davis, John Gallo, Ed Lock, Paul Boatin—had to stay home.

INDUSTRIAL "DEMOCRACY." Answering prosecution charges that the duPonts formulated GM policy, Alfred P. Sloan said the company operates as a democracy. Executives never do "anything" without taking it up with everyone concerned, he said.

"MANPOWER." See where GM's Charlie Wilson wants two big business executives added to his staff in Washington and has asked the Senate Armed Services Committee to waive the rule that such persons must dispose of their stock before they can work for Uncle Sam. The two boys involved say they "can't take the loss" that C. E. took.

NO COOPERATION. When William Allan, editor of The Michigan Worker, called GM's Public Relations Department and asked for information about GM's holdings overseas, a press hack named Gruen screamed, "We wouldn't cooperate with you on that." What has GM got to hide? Probably GM will want extra copies of the paper to see what we write.

AGAINST. The non-Communist affidavit "has no proper place in labor relations legislation," CIO and UAW President Walter Reuther told the Senate Labor Committee in Washington recently.

BOSSES' BOY. Congressman Kit Clardy of Flint (Rep) is pushing hard for the Un-American Committee to come in and do a job on the labor movement, with no holds barred. This GM body is carrying out the mandates of his bosses.

TAXES. When you get your next pay check and you scream when you see what's being held out for taxes, open and hidden, and remember that the BLS index, old or new, doesn't count that in when they estimate the cost of living, give a thought also to these facts:

Some 73 percent of your tax dollar goes to war, 57.3 percent directly to the armed services, the rest to "international aid," atomic bomb research, etc. While the military services get some \$53 billion, education and general research is allocated only \$263 million, and social welfare, health and security a mere \$2.6 million.

Health, security and social welfare under the late President Roosevelt in 1939 was allocated almost \$4 billion, while the military services got a little over one billion dollars.

18 CENTS. For refusal of service (a polite way to discuss discrimination) in a coffee shop, a Negro was "awarded" 18 cents in a civil suit by a Circuit Court Judge in Lansing. Wilmer Davis, the plaintiff, was awarded the sum by Judge Louis E. Coash in a civil suit against the Wentworth Coffee Shop for \$9,000 damages.

GLOBIFIER. Douglas S. Freeman, former editor of the Richmond (Va) News Leader, and a glorifier of slaveowners' Gen. Robert E. Lee, will give lectures at the University of Michigan. The university, controlled by the auto barons, refuses to allow workers' educational classes to be conducted there.

OFFER. The Detroit Times, it is reported, has asked a prominent newspaper editor to come on its staff. He declined, choosing to remain editor of the paper on which he works. If he had accepted this would have been the second of the big three papers in town to hire a Negro on its city room staff. The other was the Detroit Free Press, which hired Collins George, former editor here of the Pittsburgh Courier. The flaky Detroit News, self-styled "liberal" paper, still remains lily-white. Also non-union in its editorial department. The Times and Free Press have contracts with the CIO Newspaper Guild.

APPRECIATION. Doubtless in appreciation for what he has done, the Wayne County CIO is planning a big "what-a-great-fellow-he-is" banquet for CIO President Walter Reuther. The CIO invited Carl Stellato, proxy of Local 600, to be on the committee and to M.C. the gush party.

AUTO SALES. Washington experts who compile statistics on the installment debt figures in the country estimate that only about 25 percent of the cars now sold are going for straight cash, about 75 percent of sales being on a time basis, compared with a "normal" figure of 50-55 percent. And the Wall Street Journal adds: "Next year it will take more than credit to move cars."

BANQUET SAT., APR. 25, 7 P.M.

Honoring

- The 45 Local Victims of the Walter-McCarran Act and
- Saul Grossman, Indicted for Contempt of Congress

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Reuther Plan for Peace Economy

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—"It is fantastic and inhuman that in Wall Street men should be afraid that 'peace will break out' and depression will follow," wrote UAW-CIO President Walter Reuther in an appeal to President Eisenhower.

Reuther asked Eisenhower for a broadly representative conference at the earliest possible date to draft a worksheet for full production and full employment and going over to peacetime production.

He said that depressions were wholly unnecessary and that it is time to dedicate the country's ef-

"It is fantastic and inhuman that in Wall Street men should be afraid that 'peace will break out,'" says Walter Reuther.

forts to production and cooperation.

He said that there are enough unmet needs within the United States and abroad to provide a full production and full employment for the next quarter of a century.

Reuther wrote that economists have been predicting a return of large scale unemployment.

"Fortune Magazine," he said, "has stated that such unemployment may reach five millions by 1955 and might go to eight or nine millions."

"Conservative forecasts for 1955 predict a gap between production and buying power of \$63 to \$65 billion."

While output will increase by \$50 billion, the people's buying power will be cut \$13 to \$15 billion. Reuther said that the economy must produce or distribute \$63 to \$65 billion more for other purposes than at present by 1955 or plants will slow down and workers will be unemployed.

"Such a depression would be a disaster for our nation," he said. However he omits from his

peacetime planning the gigantic market that trade with the Socialist third of the world and its 800,000,000 people would bring. The recent Moscow economic conference offered \$10 billion worth of business to the U.S.A. as a start.

Reuther is speaking for a vital need for all labor when he urges Eisenhower to plan for peace. But plan how?

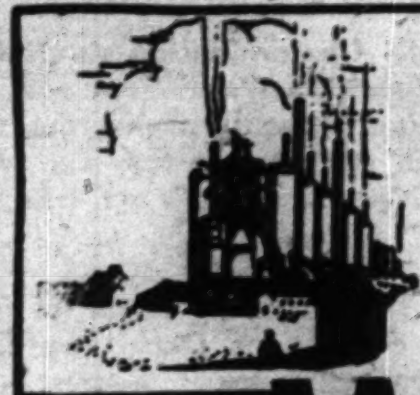
First, it is obvious that to plan for peace we must have peace. That means we must speed the truce in Korea and insist that the

White House call off the shooting now.

Second, it means that we must realize that America and the Soviet Union must live together in this world, side by side; that they can mutually benefit by peace and trade.

Third, it means that Washington must start planning big public works such as schools, highways, homes, slum clearance, hospitals.

Fourth, there must be a drastic cut in wasteful orgy of spending for armaments and a reduction in taxes, especially payroll taxes, income on lower brackets, and excise taxes on consumer goods.



Michigan
edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1953

Some Shop Questions

The Annual Wage

DETROIT BEING AN OLD TIMER, and a wee bit skeptical about fancy slogans, I feel that the whole question of an annual wage deserves a few pointed questions to brother Reuther.

So far it is "only a slogan," right? Shall we buy a pig in the poke? There is no plan, no details, no meat to sink one's teeth into. Why? Most people would like to know what it is all about.

We in GM will remember how our stewards system was swapped for a four-cent raise. We also remember giving up a wage demand so that a pension plan could be instituted—a pension plan which cost the company hardly more than a few pennies.

We also remember having given up the right to strike for five long years in exchange for an escalator plan which was supposed to give us the same wage, whether prices went up or down. Most of us know that even this gimmick, did not reflect a true picture through the BLS. We also remember that in doing this, we gave up an old union principle which stated, "We want the highest possible wage we can win." Formerly we fought to raise our living standards not hold them at the same level.

We remember dropping a whole raft of portal-to-portal pay suits running into millions of dollars because you didn't think it practicable, but we remember one shop that went ahead and won a good settlement putting thousands of dollars into workers' hands. Yes, we remember many more things. So you see we feel we have a right to ask questions.

THERE are several unions, which already have an annual wage agreement signed into their contracts, but I hope you won't sign one like theirs, because the only kind which we want is a guaranteed wage covering all workers. Theirs only cover a percentage on a yearly basis, those whom they need for maintenance, clerical work, etc. They also include certain key people, but the bulk are not guaranteed this. Most for only six or eight months, or

for only a part of their yearly earning.

Now we know that you will probably say that this is an opening wedge. But in the meanwhile the bulk of the membership would have no protection. Further, to win this, they would probably have to give up any demand for a raise, which we so sorely need in order to bring us back up with the other leading industries.

WE ALSO KNOW that an annual wage might be difficult to handle under a one-year contract. Is this another way of signing us up for five or more year stretches? For instance, under a one-year contract the company may, after a slow year, decide not to renew the contract and hold the workers out of the shop for three, four, or more months, paying them nothing and refusing to renew the contract unless the union agrees to drop its demand for payment to these workers.

Also, to look ahead still further, could it be a way of relieving the bosses of that unemployment insurance into which they now have to pay but which they do not have direct control of. Could the annual wage be used by the employers to insist that unemployment insurance is no longer needed?

How would your plan work? Would the youth of today who are faced with the greatest possible difficulties be covered or excluded? What happens if we are faced with another depression in 1954, as was predicted by many economists including the survey by the AFL. Will an annual wage still be able to be sold to management?

Yours for a better America and may we help to make it so.
An Old GM Worker.

17½c Raise Asked

GRAND RAPIDS.—Workers at the Production Die Cast Co. have voted for strike, demanding a wage increase of 17½ cents an hour, restoration of the 60-wage reopener clause, upgrading for certain classifications, retention of present overtime provisions. Management has offered a three percent increase across-the-board.

'Change the contract to improve working conditions'

Good for GM, Not for Workers

FLINT.

"Change the contract to improve working conditions." This demand was in the program of dozens of General Motors UAW local delegates to the recent union convention. This demand barely begins to tell the story of the GM sweatshops.

Wage Inequities from 5c to 25c

UAW 1231 Votes Strike

GRAND RAPIDS.—General Motors workers, members of UAW Local 1231, here have voted strike action to wipe out wage inequities of from 5 cents to 25 cents existing between their plant and other GM plants in different areas doing the same work.

The strike vote was just a little shy of 100 percent. Back of that solidarity is General Motors' attempt to foist the discriminatory practices of wage inequities on the Fischer workers.

Raymond Powell, UAW International representative assigned to

the local, said in explaining the situation.

"Suppose you ask management for a base rate of \$1.75 for certain production work. And suppose you can prove that workers in certain other cities nearby are getting that much. Management however answers that in this town similar work pays ten cents less—it falls within the lower wage bracket and therefore they refuse to pay more even though it's the same work and the workers face the same living costs."

GM War Profits Zoom

DETROIT.—GM's civilian sales dipped in 1952, but "defense" sales almost doubled, and total net profits rose from \$506 million in 1951 to \$559 million in 1952.

Study that situation and you can see that "what's good for GM"—according to GM bigshots—is more and bigger wars and war scares.

The home market for cars and trucks is growing smaller, as purchasing power—particularly on the farms—has taken a tumble. Unit sales of U. S.-produced GM cars and trucks dropped from 2,829,000 in 1951 to 2,234,000 in 1952.

But "defense" sales to the gov-

ernment rose from \$761 million in 1951 to \$1,452,000,000 in 1952.

While unit sales dropped in the U. S., sales of cars and trucks produced in Canada and overseas plants climbed from 368,000 in 1951 to 395,000 in 1952.

These foreign investments give GM a higher rate of profit than obtained in the U. S. (in 1952, the GM report says foreign investments represent 2½ percent of total investments, while net profits came to 4 percent of the total.) This is so because of the miserable wages and working conditions imposed on workers in colonial and dependent countries.

56,000 Laid Off at Ford, Chrysler

DETROIT, Mich. — Layoffs at Ford plants added up to 30,000 here, and another 26,000 were not working at Chrysler plants in this area.

The Ford layoffs were laid by the company to a 14-day strike at Ford's parts plant in Monroe, Mich. The shutdown of Chrysler plants was caused by a picket line of truck drivers.

Production of Ford, Lincoln and Mercury cars and Ford trucks was cut in half today. More than 70,000 men may eventually be laid off, the firm said.

Negotiations between the company and Local 723 of the CIO United Auto Workers are scheduled to continue at Monroe.

The 2,500 workers there walked out to protest speed-up. The plant makes wheels, coil springs and chrome-plated trim.

This week, only seven of the company's assembly lines were operating, and company officials said the only two likely to keep running were those at Long Beach and Richmond, Calif., which get their parts from a west coast supplier.

At Monroe, Raymond Tucker, president of Local 723, said, company negotiators were "not bargaining in good faith."

The union claimed that in some instances the work load had been doubled with no change in operating methods.

If ever there was a "slave labor contract" this is it. And many locals in their papers and through their members have said so.

Rank and file GM workers fight a daily struggle against a killing speedup which the contract with company security provisions allows. Work conditions of filth, dust and fumes make a grim joke out of the company's slogan "safety is everybody's business."

GM workers are pushed around from one job to another with no seniority protection for their job, thus doing away with one of the things us oldtimers hit that picket line for back in 1937.

Most of the time when we try to fight back through the union we are led up a blind alley because the five-year contract is stacked against us in favor of GM. Conditions are so bad that an estimated 85 to 90 percent of new hires quit or are fired before the 90 day probation period is up.

Negro workers get the worst production jobs and GM doesn't hire or promote Negroes to skilled jobs such as electricians, millwrights, tool and die workers, forge hammer operators, etc.

How does the contract prevent the workers from fighting back? It takes away the right to strike in all cases where the umpire has jurisdiction; all grievances go through a lengthy red-tape procedure and the company can stall for months on any case. By that time the issue has been usually lost by the workers; the contract gives the company the right to set production standards and the workers cannot refuse to do it no matter how hard it is to make. The worker may file a grievance but he is still supposed to do the work, meanwhile months go by before the speedup beef is settled. Even the speedup is one of the few instances where a strike can be legal, but it must be authorized by the International and they seldom authorize a speedup strike in GM.

In contract also, the company has the right to put a man on any job in his pay rate, regardless of the man's regular job, or how much seniority he has.

These are only a few of the main beefs we GM workers have against the contract. We rank and file workers are very bitter about having our hands tied with red tape and would like very much to see some drastic contract changes along these lines.

Also very important: there is no FEPC clause in the contract and the company feels free to discriminate against Negro workers not only in hiring but particularly in refusing to advance Negroes to better-paying skilled jobs.

And, last but not least, we didn't build a union back in 1937 to have 5-year contracts.

DRIVE FOR TRUCE GAINS AS PEACE CLAMOR GROWS

The Way Is Clear But the Road Is Rocky

An Editorial

Dispatches from Washington which reported that the Eisenhower government has decided to accept the Chinese proposal to reopen truce talks on Korea have brought joy and hope to millions of American homes.

To the average mother and father discussing this welcome news around the breakfast table, there appears no remaining obstacle to a truce, to a cease-fire, and to the speedy return of their GI sons.

For they know that only one issue divided the U. S. and the defenders of Korea—the issue of repatriation of prisoners of war. In an extraordinary concession to the U. S. point of view, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai on March 30 proposed that the exchange of prisoners take place immediately and that those who indicated a desire not to return home be placed in custody of a neutral country. Since this removed the one pretext on which the U. S. negotiators stomped out of the truce discussions at Panmunjom last October, it would seem that truce and a cease-fire would be automatic.

But there was nothing automatic in last week's news that Washington had decided to discuss the Chou proposal. On the contrary, at least two weeks elapsed after Chou made his offer before Washington reached this reported decision. During those two weeks a yet uncounted number of young men, American, British, Korean, Chinese, were killed or maimed in the fighting. And Secretary of State John Foster Dulles chose such a strategic moment to launch the trial balloon—the off-the-record story that the U. S. would demand a 90-mile stretch of North Korea—which might indeed have wrecked all hope of peace.

No, the good news from Washington was not automatic. It was wrested from Eisenhower, Dulles and the war profiteers by the power of the peace forces of the world, including especially the American people who in thousands of telegrams and postcards urged the White House to agree to a cease-fire.

And while we can say with a new feeling of confidence that an important victory has been achieved in the fight for peace, we cannot rest on the assumption that peace is yet here.

Pitfalls and entrapments lie along the rocky bomb-marked road which peace must travel before the goal is reached. The vigilance of the American people, especially of the labor movement, is vitally needed. Write or wire President Eisenhower today and let him know you are watching—that you insist that the American negotiators at Panmunjom agree to a speedy cease-fire and peace.

The Worker Foreign Department

THE PROSPECT of resuming truce talks at Panmunjom brightened last week. The Eisenhower Administration, prodded at home and abroad to follow up the successful negotiations on exchanging sick and wounded prisoners of war, grudgingly announced agreement to reopen the truce talks. A Washington report said the U. S. would propose that all prisoners of war who do not wish to return to their homelands be turned over to the jurisdiction of Switzerland. Such a proposal would amount to acceptance of the joint Korean-Chinese offer, made by Premier Chou En-lai.

But whereas the outlook for negotiations a truce improved the possibility that a cease-fire might result in a swift political settlement and peace in the Far

and avert discussion of political aspects of the Korean question.

PRESSURE FOR resuming truce negotiations gathered momentum as the two sides agreed to exchange 605 sick and wounded prisoners of war, including 120 Americans from North Korean POW camps, and 6,033, including 934 Chinese, from UN prisoner of war camps. Preparations for the exchange started, with the POWs en route to the exchange site. The exchange will begin tomorrow (Monday).

Amidst preparations for the exchange of sick and wounded, the Peking radio charged the Eisenhower Administration with reluctance to resume truce talks. It pointed out that no answer to Premier Chou's proposal had been received from Gen. Mark Clark, U. S. Commander in Korea. Chou had proposed that a date be fixed for resumption of the truce talks, but Gen. Clark was reportedly "biding his time."

Developments at home also put the heat on Washington:

- The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in convention called for resumption of truce talks and a peaceful settlement in the Far East.

- The CIO United Packinghouse Workers District 1 in Chicago wired Eisenhower urging that he act speedily to end hostilities in Korea. "Our union, suffering with all Americans under the oppressive burden of a costly and unpopular war, considers these proposals (of the Koreans and Chinese) as just and fair and feel that our leaders should go more than half way to accept them."

- The American Peace Crusade through co-director Thomas Richardson declared that "the signing of the agreement for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war represents a victory for the peace movement. The really big task, however, still lies before all lovers of peace. This is the task of ending now the fruitless slaughter in Korea." The APC called for messages and delegations to Washington, the UN and local congressional representatives to urge a Korean cease-fire and an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting.



DULLES

East was discounted. A demand for unconditional surrender of the Korean and Chinese forces made earlier by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to 20 Washington correspondents, though officially disavowed by both the White House and the State Department, was credited as authentic throughout Europe and Asia.

In addition, the U. S.-controlled voting majority in the United Nations moved to kill the omnibus peace resolution of Poland, which provided for a speedy political settlement of the Korean question following conclusion of an armistice. Over objections of the Soviet Union, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the voting majority led by Brazil acted to recess the General Assembly

\$\$ Open Fund Drive; Subs Still Short

OUR ANNUAL FUND appeal is just a couple of days old as this is written, and we have received \$2,100 of the \$100,000 we must have.

Most of the money so far has come from the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee, which sent \$1,500. The Illinois Committee acted quickly to reach friends of the paper. Its goal is \$5,500; it has already raised 25 percent.

The Minnesota Committee came through with \$200, and groups of supporters of the paper in Florida and Indiana sent \$300 and \$100 respectively.

While we're swinging into the fund campaign, however, we know our supporting groups throughout the country have an

intention of slackening the drive to increase circulation. To put it bluntly, we cannot let go of it at this time.

Yet we have reached only two-thirds of our goal of 6,000 Worker subs outside the Empire State.

The Connecticut Freedom of the Press Committee joined Pittsburgh last week in completing its subscription goals for both papers. The Connecticut group, which captured national honors last year, has 330 Worker subs — or five above its goal of 325 — and 10 above its Daily Worker goal of 100.

Campaigners in Illinois, New Jersey, New England, Maryland and Minnesota are slowly edging toward their goals. Jersey

and Illinois, which have been running neck-and-neck throughout the campaign, are still in tight competition. Jerseyites have 71 percent of their combined subscription goals, while the Illinois Committee has 70 percent.

Among major areas that are still lagging badly — which means their circulation is sharply reduced — are Michigan, Ohio, Eastern Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

Our experience shows there is no good reason for this, except that not enough readers have taken part. We think it is still possible for these areas to pick up. We should get at least another thousand Worker subs

outside of New York.

On top of this, it is necessary we begin to turn our attention more to other forms of circulation; namely, the bundle orders. They have not gone up appreciably during the circulation campaign.

Certainly, in times like these when people need leadership and direction in expressing themselves for peace, for jobs in a peacetime economy, for civil liberties and civil rights in an America where the Hitler-like bellows of a McCarthy are becoming ever bolder — our paper must continue to reach more and more people.

(Current standing in the circulation campaign appears on Page 11).



PENNA.
EDITION

The Worker

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Vol. XVIII, No. 16
16 Pages

APRIL 19, 1968
Price 10 Cents

Nation Needs Labor Program to Ward Off Bust

— See Pages 2 and 3

OIL, PACKING, ELECTRICAL- LABOR UNITY IN THE AIR

— See Page 4 —

Steel Workers Talking Wages as June 30 Nears

— See Page 7 —

Big IUE Local Votes Joint Action on GE Pact

A STORMY mass meeting of the 24,000-member local of the IUE-CIO in General Electric, Lynn, Mass., raised new hopes that the necessary united action of unions to force a substantial raise out of the giant corporation may yet be a reality in the current wage fight.

The storm at the mass meeting held last Sunday did not reflect a disunity of the workers in Lynn's Local 201, International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE). It was a united storm against James B. Carey, president of the IUE and several local officers who sought approval from the 6,000 members present for their same old red-baiting, divisive, sure-defeat policy.

CAREY WAS unable to speak. He was booed down with mass chants "Why don't you resign." Local officers who sided with Carey received the same treatment.

The workers of GE's largest plant insisted that the IUE accept the proposal of unaffiliated United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers for the united negotiations and struggle of all unions in GE's chain of plants. Carey, calling the UE "Communist" sought support for an IUE-alone policy, and asked for approval of a strike vote to be taken by April 17. In an effort to "appease" the demand of the workers for unity with other unions in the chain, Carey's people introduced a resolution favoring cooperation with "non-Communist" unions.

The workers unanimously tabled the strike vote proposal on the ground that united action with other unions is what they want. Then the issue centered on the term "non-Communist" in Carey's resolution. Speakers pointed out that this was directed against unity with the UE—the second largest union of production workers in GE, holder of bargaining rights for the main Schenectady, Erie and other of the company's plants.

While Carey and the local leaders looked on helplessly, the mass meeting unanimously amended Carey's resolution to delete the term "non-Communist" and ordered the officers to get into immediate talks with UE and other unions.

THE LYNN mass meeting was like an explosion in the faces of the IUE's top leaders, indicating with extraordinary force that the pressure of the rank and file workers for unity against the common enemy—the employers—is coming in like a tide.

The IUE leaders have already had an indication that the same sentiment for unity is rising among the workers of the Westinghouse chain. Buffalo's big Westinghouse IUE local has called upon other IUE locals in the chain to favor united action against the company.

If the movement for labor unity in the electrical field comes to reality the entire wage picture can alter nationally. So far unions have either accepted escalator wage cuts like in railroad, auto and textile, or they are trying to block heavy wage cuts the employers are demanding in textile. Unity and fight-back example in electrical can set of a trend for a real wage fight.

RAP SCAB BILL

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (FP).—Defeat of the "scab charter" bill offered by the Missouri Chamber of Commerce is demanded by spokesmen of five AFL unions.

POINT of ORDER!

W. ORRY

By The Pentagon doesn't know which is worse, about most what the United States government is doing in the Pentagon's policy of... (Continued on Page 11)

'Let's Bury the Hatchet,' Say CIO, AFL Meat Packing Unions

CIO Local to AFL Butchers

To Patrick E. Gorman, Secretary-Treasurer AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen:

Our union, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, Local No. 25, just went through an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board involving your union.

In our opinion, this election was a gross waste of money and time to your union and ours. However, the Wilson workers have made their choice between the two unions and it is our firm opinion that only Wilson and Company benefitted during this period of mud-slinging and name-calling.

We leaders of Local No. 25 feel that the results of the national Presidential elections clearly signal the need for organized labor to unite and work together. By doing so, we will not only be in a better position to beat back the attacks of the reactionaries on us through legislation and all other means of oppression at their disposal, but also through united action, greater gains in terms of wages, etc., can be made for the people we represent.

It is highly possible that some of the campaign promises made by the present administration, such as tax reduction, civil rights, Taft-Hartley repeal or an end to the Korean conflict, can be made a reality, instead of high-sounding phrases that die immediately after their purpose of vote-getting from the American people have been served.

May this letter serve as a basis for uniting our forces with yours to fight for repeal of such as Taft-Hartley, McCarran and all other laws designed to place a yoke around the necks of working people, and unite our forces to retain effective controls on rents and to fight against all forms of racial discrimination and segregation and to end the speed-up of our members by the packers.

JOSEPH ZABRITSKI, President
Wilson Local 25, CIO-UPWA.

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

THE DAYS of labor disunity in the meat packing industry may be numbered.

There may soon be an end to the situation which has brought nothing but grief to the workers and nothing but added profits to the Meat Trust—the division of the industry between the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

The recent history of wage struggles in this industry can be summed up briefly as follows: the workers won when the two unions fought jointly against the packers; the workers lost those struggles in which there was disunity.

In February of this year, the AFL tried to raid the CIO's Wilson local. The outcome of a labor board election was: UPWA 2,438; AFL 366.

The Wilson local then took the initiative in writing a letter to the heads of the AFL Meat Cutters, president Earl E. Jimerson and secretary-treasurer Patrick Gorman. The letter, signed Wilson local president Joseph Zabritski and recording secretary George D. Vallavase, declared that the time had come to "bury the hatchet."

The AFL's reply was a fullsome agreement, expressing the hope that "within a short time we can have unity."

The two letters appeared in full last week in the AFL's paper, "The Butcher Workmen." Portions of those letters are printed here.

AFL Butchers to CIO Local

To Joseph Zabritski, President Wilson Local 25, UPWA-CIO.

I have your letter of February 17. . . . It contained more common sense than any letter I have received in a long time. . . .

Anyone who cannot see the wisdom of one strong union of the fine people of both our unions is not engaged in clear thinking.

There has never been a time when we relished the idea of carrying on a campaign in any plant where the workers are already organized. The division in our ranks, however, sometimes compels this, much to our disliking. The sad thing about the whole affair now is that there is really nothing serious that should keep both groups separated. . . .

To me therefore, there is nothing that should keep our two organizations from amalgamating except the possibility that pride and selfishness might develop on the part of several office holders in both groups. To me, it is not a question of who are going to be the leaders of the organization. . . .

I will agree that the road ahead for organized labor and the workers is not going to be easy. There will always be danger to the divided groups under reactionary Federal and State administrations. A united group, working together in the interest of all, would insure that strength which reaction could not destroy.

We should be very happy to discuss these matters with the top officials of your International Union and I am sure that most of them have the same deep-rooted sincerity for the interest of the working people in our industry that the officials of our organization have. . . .

A letter like yours can take us a long way if the ideas are put into effect. Let us hope that within a very short time we can have unity and we can all work together.

PATRICK E. GORMAN, Secretary-treasurer
AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters.

Ryan Shapes Up on 30 Larceny Charges

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE ARREST of "King" Joe Ryan as a crook—on 30 larceny charges—raised hopes high in the International Longshoremen's Association for a real change in the union and its return to the membership.

Ryan, who in 1943 had his stooges "elect" him president of the ILA "for life," has for many years been the kingpin over the empire of gangsters, loansharks, gamblers, shakedown artists and racketeers of every stripe. It was he, as the hearings of the New York Crime Committee revealed, who appointed scores of hardened criminals to ILA posts and gave them the protection and cover of the union.

UNTIL RYAN's arrest, it looked like he might succeed in getting another lease from the AFL's Executive Council. With less than three weeks to go to the April 30 deadline, by which time the ILA was to "clean up," Ryan presented himself as the man who'd do the cleaning.

He held periodic press conferences to announce the "progress" he was making on a plan to substitute the racket-breeding shape-up form of hiring by another system. This, it developed, is a complicated formula for keeping intact basically the favoritism in



JOE RYAN

hiring now in force, but little more than elimination of the outdoor "shaves" every morning from which the dock boss picks his men.

RYAN was even more vague, however, on the serious matter of disqualifying every bribe-taker and criminal penitentiary graduate from ILA posts.

But a conference he and his executive board held with AFL president George Meany two weeks before his arrest and his public claim that he has the AFL's confidence, have given many the feeling that Ryan will survive this

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• 'World Peace — A Must'

THE CONVENTION of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union last week adopted a 10-point resolution, titled "World Peace—A Must." The resolution called for a Korea cease-fire, "cease-fire in the wars in Indo-China, Malaya and Africa," peace talks between Eisenhower and Malenkov, reduction of armaments, outlawing of atom and hydrogen bombs and germ warfare, and other specific points for peace.

Other resolutions passed by the convention called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, repeal of the McCarran-Walter, Smith McCarran and other repressive laws; support for Hugh Bryson, Marine Cooks and Stewards Union president indicted on a Taft-Hartley "non-Communist" affidavit; condemnation of the persecution of lawyers defending frame-up victims; Statehood for Alaska; Statehood for Hawaii; and a demand "that the department of Justice drop the frame-up conviction of union leaders Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson, and Henry Smith" and supporting Jack Hall, now facing a Smith Act prosecution in Hawaii.

A LAYOFF of 45,000 workers by the Ford Motor Co. in the Detroit area was scheduled to end with the announcement that a strike of 2,500 at the company's Monroe, Mich., plant over speedup was settled. The Monroe strike, caused by a sudden 100 percent stepup of workloads, was given by the company as the cause of the mass layoffs, ostensibly for lack of parts.

The evidence is mounting, however, in the form of vast piles of unsold cars, to support the view that the auto companies are up to old tricks of blaming strikes to blame the

workers for layoffs and short weeks. The Chrysler Corp. similarly justified a layoff of 40,000 this week over a strike at Herron-Zimmer, one of the Chrysler suppliers. The truck drivers refused to pass picket lines.

NORTH WEST LUMBER workers were still working without a contract as major lumber associations turned down flatly the wage demands of the International Woodworkers of America. Negotiations with the big Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co. getting under way, may, however, set the pattern for settlements. The union isn't pressing its six hour demand and scaled down the wage demand.

THE CONVENTION of the unaffiliated Distributive, Processing and Office Workers held in New York gave unanimous approval to a move by the leaders towards a merger with two CIO unions in the retail field. . . . The convention of the Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance will begin in Atlantic City Monday. . . . Michael Quill discouraged plans in San Francisco for a merger of a local of the Transport Workers Union and the AFL's Amalgamated Association both with members in the City's municipal transit system. . . . Arthur J. Glover resigned as president of the Switchmen's Union (AFL) after carpenters picketed his home which they said he remodeled with non-union labor.

THE NORTHERN Cotton Manufacturers Association dropped demands for another wage cut and renewed its pact with the CIO textile union for two more years.

Nelson Praises Role of The Worker

PHILADELPHIA.—The Worker and its supporters were responsible for the campaign that resulted in obtaining his release on bail after eight months imprisonment, Steve Nelson declared at a Freedom of the Press Association dinner here honoring leading work-

ers in The Worker circulation campaign. Thanking those present for their part in defending him, Nelson said that thousands of new people were won to his defense through the pages of The Worker. He autographed copies of his new book

"The Volunteers" for a group of ten, named as having done outstanding work on this. It was announced that in four sections of the city, Freedom of the Press groups had completed and exceeded goals they had set in obtaining The Worker subscription during the current drive.

GROVE CITY STEEL STRIKE; HOMESTEAD HEARTH SHUT

A RANK AND FILE strike of 100 CIO steel workers in the foundry department of the Cooper-Bessemer Corp. at Grove City closed down the whole department. There are 3,000 workers in the plant.

THE NO. 3 OPEN HEARTH shop of U. S. Steel at Homestead will not reopen, according to company announcements. The thousands of workers of the shop have the corporation's assurance that "it will do its best to secure them employment elsewhere." The company said the shut down was for "safety reasons."

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette business editor gives a different reason. He writes that the 56-year-old furnaces with 60 to 75 tons capacity each were a "marginal, high-cost operation and the shop itself was a 'one level', awkward, inefficient arrangement, as compared with modern, two-level shops."

Displaced workers point to the great new U. S. steel plant at Morristown, Pa., as supporting this view. It was built largely by the form of "income tax reduction allowances."

MONEY: A week-long strike of 150 members of AFL Amalgamated Food Employees, Local 590, at the Northside plant of the Lutz & Schramm Co., food processors, won an 11-cent hourly raise. Also 2½ cents in fringe benefits for men, a seven cents an hour increase plus the same amount in fringe benefits for women; and a three-week vacation period in place of two.

SOME 600 WORKERS of the Rockwell Manufacturing Co. East End plant received a four-cent hourly raise retroactive to Jan. 1, plus increased insurance benefits at the company's expense in a new,



one-year contract negotiated by the AFL-United Auto Workers, Local 883.

VANADIUM STEEL CORP. has announced that its Bridgeville plant will soon be abandoned and all operations transferred to a new plant near Cambridge, Ohio, construction of which is nearly finished. The company suspended operations at a plant in Chester, Pa., for the same reason in June, last year. Some 250 employees at the Bridgeville plant will be jobless. According to Robert J. Gaitens, District 16, CIO-United Steel Workers representative, severance pay schedules set up in the Feb. 15, 1952, contract would be the "minimum payment" to the workers.

No Homes to Rent For Negro Families

PITTSBURGH.—"There are no housing vacancies for Negro families in Pittsburgh," declared City Council President Thomas J. Gallagher in testimony April 8 before the State Senate Local Government Committee in Harrisburg.

"There are practically no vacancies for families seeking rentals of less than \$70 a month," he added. He cited those conclusions from a memorandum prepared by Dr. B. J. Hovde, executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority, that showed a serious shortage of low-rent housing here.

GALLAGHER'S position was supported by Milton Weisberger, representing the Steel City Industrial Council.

Weisberger said his organization had canvassed 65 members of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board. Only four of them had a dwelling available under \$70 a month rent, and these, he emphasized, "just aren't suitable for families with children."

ELERY W. REUDERT, president of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, rattled off a lot of statistics calculated to show the large number of "To Rent" ads appearing in the local dailies last year and the very much smaller number of "Wanted to Rent" ads.

Weisberger knocked the bottom out of this argument by pointing out that "An overwhelming majority of such vacancies are transient housing, furnished rooms and apartments which do not meet the needs of families with children."

The hearing was on the bill introduced by Democratic State Sen. Joseph M. Barr of Pittsburgh, to authorize municipal government to continue or put rent controls into effect should the federal government terminate its present control system.

Bills for a limited extension are pending in Congress but their passage appears problematical even though extreme popular pressure has forced President Eisenhower to recommend a short five-month extension.

Electric Workers Reopen Contracts

PITTSBURGH.—Unions representing the 82,000 production workers of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. have asked the reopening of their contracts for wage increases. The contracts expire Oct. 1. They have a wage-reopening clause effective within 30 days from April 1.

The CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, representing 45,000 workers, has not announced its demands but they are expected to run to 25 cents an hour. President James B. Carey of the union in a report to its National Westinghouse Conference Board last month, indicated such a wage hike is necessary "to give employees their full share in increased production."

CAREY DECLARED that productivity of Westinghouse workers has risen 132 percent over the last 12 years while earnings have risen only 116 percent. He concluded that the company owed each employee 14.2 cents per hour as their "share" of the increased production.

Taking as a basis statistics on individual production, Carey declared that, including salaried workers, this had risen 150 percent. Wages and salaries, however, have increased only 127 percent in the same period, leaving 24 cents per hour "owed" each employee.

serted, "the fact that with an overall national productivity rising at the rate of 2½ to 3 percent yearly, workers are entitled to an increase in their real wages of that amount. This means an increase over and above the increase in the cost of living."

ON THIS BASIS Carey concluded Westinghouse employees who got 89 cents hourly in 1940 should now receive \$2.29, while they actually are paid \$2.01. Thus they are entitled to 28 cents more an hour.

However, since the \$2.01 will buy only \$1.06 in terms of the 1940 dollar, the "real" wage hike over the 12-year period is only 17 cents hourly or only 1 percent yearly.

Carey stated that Westinghouse earnings per share, on the other hand, had gone up to \$26.40 last year from the \$4.23 per share reported for 1940, or over six times.

DEMANDS for wage-reopenings have also been made on the corporation by the United Electrical Workers, Independent, representing 18,000 workers in 20 plants; the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representing 5,000 in several plants and in scattered groupings; and the Independent Federation of Westinghouse Salaried Workers, representing about 15,000 of the higher-

KING COAL

Coal Operators Rob Pillars

Editor, King Coal:

THE ANTHRACITE coal operators have long been notorious in robbing the coal miners, and people of Pennsylvania. Take the practice of "robbing pillars." That means extracting all the coal from a mine and leaving wooden props. It is illegal. But it has never been stopped by any administration in Pennsylvania, Republican or Democratic.

This has resulted in hundreds of communities being undermined when the wooden props rotted.

AT THE SAME TIME, the hard coal operators have built up a reputation as "citizens" who do not believe in paying taxes.

Many strikes of unpaid school teachers in the Anthracite have been caused by the refusal of hard coal operators to pay taxes on their under-assessed properties.

NOW, the operators are shutting down mines, throwing miners out of work. One week they blame it on imports of oil from Venezuela. The next week, they blame it on railroad workers, whom they had forced to strike in the Panther Valley.

But it is the greedy operators who are to blame.

THEY HAVE HAD almost a hundred years to provide for the needs and well being of the coal miners and the people of the Anthracite from their huge and bloody profits.

Only the control of the Anthracite industry by the people can begin to solve the many problems of this distressed area.

Anthracite Reader.

SHENANDOAH area shut-



downs account for most of the 2,232 Anthracite miners laid off in Schuylkill County alone between Dec. 15-April 15. Total Schuylkill County unemployment is now 7,400, up 87 percent from last Nov. 15. About 10 percent of the county's Civilian Labor force is out of work.

ANTHRACITE businessmen report sales dwindling as mines go on two-day-a-week schedule.

A COAL FALL 300 feet underground, in the Lloyd Moyer mine in Lincoln, near Pottsville, killed two miners April 2, John Glore, 50, and Ralph Zimmerman, 33, a World War II vet who left a wife and three children.

A ROOF FALL 1,000 feet underground, killed 35-year-old John Katchmore on March 24 at a small operation south of Carbondale. He left a wife and four children, the youngest, 3½ months old.

DOMINIC MACIANTONIA of Shamokin, 51, was killed by a fall of top rock March 23, near the Bear Valley Second Patch.

A DRAINAGE TUNNEL for the Anthracite has been recommended again by the U. S. Bureau of mines so that \$11 billions in fuel can be recovered in Schuylkill, Columbia, and Northumberland counties.

Southern Owners Gang Up on UMW

PITTSBURGH.—Southern coal operators are planning to gang up against the United Mine Workers union, Fred Perkins writes in the Pittsburgh Press.

The present mine contract expires Oct. 1 and the union must give 60 days notice if it wants the agreement reopened. Such notice must be received by the Operators not later than August 1.

The Southern Coal Producers Assn. headed by president Joseph E. Moody, together with other industrial groups aligned with these producers, and coal companies in other areas which want to break down the power of the miners' union, are according to Perkins, quietly uniting their forces in an effort to offset the hitherto biggest associations of operators—the Bituminous Coal Operators' Assn.

The Bituminous Association established the basic contracts which have governed wages and working conditions in the industry during the past two years. The Southern group of operators, with their al-

lies, regard this present contract as altogether too "liberal."

"Premature" publicity of the union-busting plans caused cancellation of two organization meetings arranged by Moody, the press correspondent observes.

"Since then," he writes, "the leading spirits have decided that a more practicable approach would be a series of regional meetings." He reveals that "the first meeting is scheduled in the near future but operators are keeping the time and place secret."

While the southern coal interests directly aim at smashing the union, it is reported that they want to re-establish the north-south wage differential, which the UMW succeeded in wiping out.

Miners say that this would be a tremendous blow against the whole labor movement and would constitute a severe setback to the struggle for civil liberties and equal rights for the Negro people in the South.

PA CHURCHES URGE FEPC

PITTSBURGH.—The Pennsylvania Council of Churches has urged passage by the legislature of a state Fair Employment Practices Act. The resolution, was passed unanimously at the annual meeting of the Council, which directed that copies be sent to all members of the legislature.

Pennsylvania
Edition of
THE WORKER

Box 5544, Philadelphia 43, Pa.

McCarran Repeal Group Meet

PHILADELPHIA.—The Committee for the Repeal of the McCarran Act, 8 p.m. at the YM-YWCA, Room 211, Broad and Pine Sts. Call for details.

CIO FIGHTS BOSS RULE IN PHILA.

PHILADELPHIA. — Pennsylvania's 700,000 strong CIO has joined the fight to save Philadelphia from being returned to boss rule. At last weekend's state CIO convention, 1,200 delegates voted unanimous opposition to bills that would make mincemeat of the new home rule charter for which Philadelphians voted overwhelmingly two years ago.

The convention, meeting in the Bellvue Stratford Hotel, also condemned a proposed 2 percent state sales tax as "soak-the-poor tax," and reaffirmed its support for a Fair Employment Practices Bill now bottled in the legislature.

The CIO acted as the anti-machine struggle, which Philadelphia labor and its allies won when the 70-year-old Republican machine grip on the city was broken

in 1951, took on new forms.

The grouping of labor, liberals, the Negro people and many conservative and Republican forces which ousted the GOP through an alliance with the Democratic Party, is under attack by a gang-up of Democratic Party and Republican Party political bosses.

The immediate arena of struggle for democratic rights and good government in Philadelphia is taking place in Harrisburg. There Mayor Joseph Clark and District Attorney Richardson Dilworth are leading a fight against bills that would put the political bosses back in the saddle.

THESE BILLS would place on the May 19 primary ballot, when political committeemen play a big

Wall Street Fears Peace—Routher

"SPECULATORS are afraid of peace," Walter F. Routher, CIO president told the CIO Convention. "The boys in Wall Street make millions on talk of war."

JAMES B. CAREY, CIO Secretary-Treasurer said: "No one can try to suppress the democratic labor movement in the United States without having it explode underneath them."

role, amendments to the new city charter that would throw some 25,000 Philadelphia jobs over to the gangsters.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has summed up the struggle as a "crisis confronting Philadelphians who want good government."

The concern of the CIO with state legislation was also shown when David J. McDonald, pres-

ident of the CIO Steelworkers, announced that his union is setting up local committees for labor and FEPC legislation in the state legislature of every one of the 31 steel union districts.

The Pennsylvania CIO acted as committees in the state legislature approved \$19,000,000 in cuts from school, relief and other social services.

Shop Talk



REP. GEORGE N. RHODES, Pennsylvania AFL vice-president, and the state's only labor Congressman, was slated to speak last Thursday, as the AFL State Convention got under way in Reading.

LABOR FRAMEUP: Five Philadelphia AFL workers were given two-year jail sentences and fined \$1,500 each last week by Delaware County Judge Harold Ervin on charges of "conspiracy" and "inciting to riot." The men, members of Local 542, International Union of Operating Engineers, are out on bail pending appeal to the Superior Court. They were convicted Dec. 8 after protesting use of scabs in demolishing the old Media jail.

FORD announced 1,800 layoffs at the Chester plant last week, part of a 45,000 nationwide layoff which the company tries to blame on a CIO Auto Workers' strike against speedup at Monroe, Mich.

WATERFRONT — James T. Mook, AFL longshoremen vice-president for Philadelphia, charged the Franklin sugar refinery with locking out 50 workers on Good Friday while grievances were under discussion. After the men were out for four days the Marine Trade Association threatened to lock out the entire port. It was finally agreed to let the beefs go to arbitration and the 50 men resumed work April 8.

LONGSHOREMEN want the Marine Association to stop use of a dangerous new type scraper that hurt a worker recently. The scraper is used to get sugar out of corners of holds. It's a piece of plywood with pair of handles. A longshoreman guides it while a power-driven cable pulls it across the hold. If it hits a piece of dunnage or the bulkhead, it can throw a man off balance.

AFL Local 1291 also wants a 22-man gang with brooms, such as are used for general cargo, used for sugar cargoes instead of the present 13-men crew.

CASUALTIES: Welder killed Easter Monday by acid blast at Rohm & Haas Richmond St. plant. . . About a third of a 29-year-old woman's scalp was torn off when her hair got caught in a binding machine at the Triangle printing plant. . . A 45-year-old stevedore was killed when a load of timber hit him 15 feet below deck as the SS Navigator was being unloaded April 9 at Pier 179 North.

A DRILLER'S WIFE and three of his children saw his body removed after a rockslide trapped him at the quarry in Oreland, Montgomery County. . . An Italian seaman was drowned, another seriously injured when a scaffold line snapped and plunged them into the Delaware. They were painting a tanker off Marcus Hook. . . 15,000 workers killed, two million injured in U. S. A. in 1952.

TWO HUNDRED TELEPHONE OPERATORS walked out of the company's Upper Darby Accounting office at 4 p.m. recently to attend a meeting that protested firing of a worker at the Philadelphia Arch Street office. The women, members of Local 224, Federation of Telephone Workers, independent, returned to work the next day.

"Editor, Shop Talk — Can you use items for your column? a worker writes." Yes. Mail to Box 5544, Philadelphia 43.

Peace Most Popular Word in the USSR, Says Penna. Editor

The following are excerpts from a dispatch written by John H. Biddle, publisher of the Huntingdon, Pa., Daily News, one of a party of 10 American newspaper and radio editors returning from a visit to Moscow:

Peace, it's wonderful, everybody wants peace and yet there is no peace in the world. We are just back in Berlin after eight days in Russia, in Communist Poland and East Germany which we crossed by train coming back from Moscow—this party of American newspaper people.

Everywhere we went we found the same human yearning for friendship among the common people, and it seemed particularly poignant during those days of momentous happenings that all seemed to come at once while we were in Moscow.

The Russian word "myr" (peace) is probably the one word most constantly encountered in the Soviet Union. The people we met were interested and anxious about the prospects for "myr" in all the

world. The government of the USSR constantly reminds its people with posters and newspapers that it is fighting for peace. In the Communist sector of East Berlin, which we just left, are signs hailing "Stalin, the great peace-fighter."

Our group of traveling journalists felt that one of the best ways to lessen tension is to have more visiting back and forth between all countries. We feel it all the more now.

NAACP Opens Drive For 12,000 Members

Philadelphia. Editor, Pennsylvania Worker:

In spite of last Sunday afternoon's downpour, nearly 300 Negro and white partisans of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People packed the Philographic Auditorium to get underway what promises to be one of the most successful membership drives in the history of the local branch.

Mrs. Blanche Calloway Jones, campaign chairman, asked the Philadelphia branch to oversubscribe its 12,000 member goal by May 28. She presented the campaign plans and program with typical fire and flair.

TO A ROUND of applause, she introduced the six division leaders who are in charge of the on-the-spot work of the campaign in the various localities of the city:

West Phila. Division, Mrs. Reba Bowie; South Phila. (west of Broad St.), Mrs. Kay Richards; South Phila. (east of Broad St.), Rev. Woodward; Suburban (north of Lehigh Ave., Germantown area, etc.), Oscar Nickerson; North Phila. (east of Broad), Mrs. Katie Green; North Phila. (west of Broad), Mrs. Ross Pitts; North

Phila., Lee Gregeary.

THE CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN announced that turn-in and check-up meetings of all workers will be held each Thursday at the association headquarters, 280 S. 15th St., in the Fellowship Building. The final Tuesday in May will be the big wind-up meeting.

Sueakers included: Dr. Harry Greene, Philadelphia NAACP branch president; Charles H. Shorter, executive secretary; William Rafsky, secretary of Mayor Joseph Clark, and Douglas 'Jocko' Henderson, the master of ceremonies. Music was by a five-piece swing combination.

A READER.

Mother of 3 Jailed

A NEGRO MOTHER of three children has been jailed in Philadelphia for six months. Her crime: She obtained \$20 weekly relief payments after her husband deserted her in 1946. He claimed he has been contributing \$25-30 weekly toward his family's support. She was also ordered to return the relief payments, amounting to \$5,771 over a five-year period.

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1953

All Dep'ts Support 20c Demand

Sitdown at Budd's For Wage Increase

PHILADELPHIA Editor, Pennsylvania Worker: ABOUT HALF of the 9,000 Budd CIO Auto workers staged a one-day sit-down strike April 8 at the Hunting Park plant, Philadelphia's largest shop.

The local morning newspaper, (Philadelphia Inquirer) lost no time in putting the blame on the truckers and sanitation department workers. These departments are mainly composed of Negroes.

THE SKILLED TRADES, and maintenance workers, along with all other hourly workers in Local 813 were solid in their demand for a higher wage.

The complicated machinery, and giants presses, ground to halt as the truckers stopped supplying and disposing of material for the pieceworkers.

Effective also was the stoppage by the maintenance and repair men who were needed when the equip-

ment broke down.

A flat 20 cent an hour increase was demanded. The company negotiators walked out on the union.

On the veiled threat of a U. S. mediation officer the workers returned to their jobs the next day, but were greatly disappointed and dissatisfied with the crumbs offered them.

AT THIS WRITING the hourly workers—from the highest skill to the lowest unskilled—are talking of stopping work again.

The piece workers are, and always were, in sympathy with the wage demands of the hourly workers.

The Budd workers are tied to a five year contract which does not expire until 1955. They are taking the only recourse they have to meet the high cost of living, government indexes, notwithstanding.

A WORKER

Nelson Sees Victory For Peace Camp Closer

PHILADELPHIA.—Speaking to audiences here for the first time since the fight for his release on bail was won, Steve Nelson confidently proclaimed his belief in an early victory for the forces of peace and democracy in this state.

"Things have changed," he told a mass meeting called by the Civil Rights Congress. "Though Mussomanism is not dead, the American people have shown that they don't want fascism."

NELSON WAS PRINCIPAL speaker at a rally concluding a Bill of Rights conference held earlier in the day at Reynolds Hall. He shared the platform with Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, who chaired the rally, and William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the CRC, Patterson is leading the nation-wide campaign for annulling the 30-year jail sentence imposed on Nelson under a

frame-up sedition charge.

Nelson was tried, and is being tried again, Patterson declared, in the Smith Act trials now going on in Pittsburgh, because he has consistently opposed fascism in any form. Co-defendants with Nelson are James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent, Ben Careathers, William Albertson, Irving Weissman.

THE CONFERENCE during the afternoon, attended by delegates from unions and civic groups, adopted a program of action for civil rights, it includes:

Circulation of the CRC folder, "A Living Bill of Rights"; signatures to petitions protesting the denial of the Bill of Rights to opponents of the war policy; enlisting the support of other organizations in the campaign to annul the 30-year sentence on Nelson, and to drop the Smith Act indictments.

DRIVE FOR TRUCE GAINS AS PEACE CLAMOR GROWS

The Way Is Open But the Road Is Rocky

An Editorial

Dispatches from Washington which reported that the Eisenhower government has decided to accept the Chinese proposal to reopen truce talks on Korea have brought joy and hope to millions of American homes.

To the average mother and father discussing this welcome news around the breakfast table, there appears no remaining obstacles to a truce, to a cease-fire, and to the speedy return of their GI sons.

For they know that only one issue divided the U. S. and the defenders of Korea—the issue of repatriation of prisoners of war. In an extraordinary concession to the U. S. point of view, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai on March 30 proposed that the exchange of prisoners take place immediately and that those who indicated a desire not to return home be placed in custody of a neutral country. Since this removed the one pretext on which the U. S. negotiators stomped out of the truce discussions at Panmunjom last October, it would seem that truce and a cease-fire would be automatic.

But there was nothing automatic in last week's news that Washington had decided to discuss the Chou proposal. On the contrary, at least two weeks elapsed after Chou made his offer before Washington reached this reported decision. During those two weeks a yet uncounted number of young men, American, British, Korean, Chinese, were killed or maimed in the fighting. And Secretary of State John Foster Dulles chose such a strategic moment to launch the trial balloon—the off-the-record story that the U. S. would demand a 90-mile stretch of North Korea—which might indeed have wrecked all hope of peace.

No, the good news from Washington was not automatic. It was wrested from Eisenhower, Dulles and the war profiteers by the power of the peace forces of the world, including especially the American people who in thousands of telegrams and postcards urged the White House to agree to a cease-fire.

And while we can say with a new feeling of confidence that an important victory has been achieved in the fight for peace, we cannot rest on the assumption that peace is yet here.

Pitfalls and entrapments lie along the rocky bomb-marked road which peace must travel before the goal is reached. The vigilance of the American people, especially of the labor movement, is vitally needed. Write or wire President Eisenhower today and let him know you are watching—that you insist that the American negotiators at Panmunjom agree to a speedy cease-fire and peace.

The Worker Foreign Department

THE PROSPECT of resuming truce talks at Panmunjom brightened last week. The Eisenhower Administration, prodded at home and abroad to follow up the successful negotiations on exchanging sick and wounded prisoners of war, grudgingly announced agreement to reopen the truce talks. A Washington report said the U. S. would propose that all prisoners of war who do not wish to return to their homelands be turned over to the jurisdiction of Switzerland. Such a proposal would amount to acceptance of the joint Korean-Chinese offer, made by Premier Chou En-lai.

But whereas the outlook for negotiations a truce improved the possibility that a cease-fire might result in a swift political settlement and peace in the Far

way must be the conclusion of an honorable armistice in Korea. This means the immediate cessation of hostilities.

He followed this with accusations that the national liberation struggles of the people in Indo-China, Malaya, were merely the machinations of Moscow and demanded their unconditional surrender to imperialism as a condition for world peace. He demanded that the Soviet Union agree to all U. S. terms on disarmament and atomic control. And although he cloaked his blackmail and extortion with clever appeals to the peace sentiments of the people, it was apparent that he was laying down in advance, in case a cease-fire in Korea could no longer be avoided, a program which would keep world tension up and the armaments industry booming.

IN SHARPEST contrast was the action of the delegates representing the Soviet Union, Poland and other nations of the peace bloc in the United Nations Assembly. Even as Eisenhower blared forth on the air, the Polish delegate moved to withdraw his government's controversial resolution. He said he was dropping the resolution because of the progress being made at Panmunjom toward a truce.

Shortly afterwards, the entire political committee, with the USSR and the U. S. voting on the same side, unanimously approved a Brazilian resolution designed to keep the truce negotiations at Panmunjom. Delegates and spectators alike, recognizing that this represented a concession by the Soviets and their allies to speed the truce talks, applauded the 60 to 0 vote for several minutes.

PRESSURE FOR resuming truce negotiations gathered momentum as the two sides agreed to exchange 605 sick and wounded prisoners of war, including 120 Americans from North Korean POW camps, and 6,033, including 934 Chinese, from UN prisoner of war camps. Preparations for the exchange started, with the POWs en route to the exchange site. The exchange will begin tomorrow (Monday).

Amidst preparations for the exchange of sick and wounded, (Continued on Page 13)



DULLES

East was discounted. A demand for unconditional surrender of the Korean and Chinese forces made earlier by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to 20 Washington correspondents, though officially disavowed by both the White House and the State Department, was credited as authentic throughout Europe and Asia.

IN A SPEECH broadcast over a national hookup Thursday President Eisenhower made it clear that his Administration will not oppose the resumption of truce talks at Panmunjom although he pressed forward with demands designed to continue and even intensify the cold war.

Insisting that U. S. policies are aimed at peace, Eisenhower said, "The first step along this



**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

The Worker

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16 Pages

APRIL 19, 1953
Price 10 Cents

Labor Comes Out Fighting Against NY Budget Steal

— See Page 6 —

OIL AND ELECTRICAL— LABOR UNITY IN THE AIR

— See Pages 2 and 3 —

Women Were Sparkplugs in Macy Strike

— See Page 2 —

City Rallies to Spur Sub Drive

WE MAKE THIS plea directly to every reader in New York State. At this writing, we have not yet cracked through in The Worker circulation campaign in New York, and the situation is still critical.

Since last week, some 800 Worker subs have come in from readers in the state, and about 100 for the Daily Worker.

We need—and can get with your cooperation—three times as many per week to make a campaign of it.

Right now—as the totals on Page 11 show—we have a little more than 5,500 Worker subs out of a goal of 13,000. For the Daily Worker, it is 800 out of a goal of 1,500.

We, and the leaders of the

Freedom of the Press Committees in New York and the various counties, are determined to reach these goals. We know it can be done. It must be done.

In order to give the campaign impetus, involve more people in it, and at the same time aid in advancing the popular struggle for peace, Freedom of the Press Committees are holding county-wide meetings throughout New York City.

A Bronx-wide meeting was held Thursday.

On Friday evening, the Harlem Freedom of the Press Committee was scheduled to hold its gathering, to be addressed by Pettis Perry, chairman of the Communist Party's National Negro Commission and a fre-

Worker and The Worker. Place: 124 W. 124 St.

On Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 p.m., the Trade Union Committee for Freedom of the Press will greet Steve Nelson, heroic anti-fascist fighter now on trial, and contributor to the Daily in Pittsburgh because of his championship of labor, at a big rally at Central Plaza, 111 Second Ave.

The rally, to be addressed also by George Blake Charney, Smith Act defendant in New York, will stimulate the circulation campaign among unionists, where it is lagging badly.

Another rally organized by the Queens Freedom of the Press Committee over the weekend will be addressed by Abner

W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of The Worker.

On Tuesday, April 21, the Brooklyn Freedom of the Press Committee is organizing its county-wide gathering at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., with Simon W. Gerson, recently candidate for Congress, and Max Gordon, of The Worker staff, as speakers.

And on Thursday, April 23, the Manhattan Committee will hold its meeting at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., with George Blake Charney and Abner Berry speaking.

We strongly suggest to all our readers that they attend these meetings, and get into the campaign so that we can reach these goals within a few weeks.

Big IUE Local Votes Joint Action on GE Pact

A STORMY mass meeting of the 24,000-member local of the IUE-CIO in General Electric, Lynn, Mass., raised new hopes that the necessary united action of unions to force a substantial raise out of the giant corporation may yet be a reality in the current wage fight.

The storm at the mass meeting held last Sunday did not reflect a disunity of the workers in Lynn's Local 201, International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE). It was a united storm against James B. Carey, president of the IUE and several local officers who sought approval from the 6,000 members present for their same old red-baiting, divisive, sure-defeat policy.

CAREY WAS unable to speak. He was booed down with mass chants "Why don't you resign." Local officers who sided with Carey received the same treatment.

The workers of GE's largest plant insisted that the IUE accept the proposal of unaffiliated United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers for the united negotiations and struggle of all unions in GE's chain of plants. Carey, calling the UE "Communist" sought support for an IUA-alone policy, and asked for approval of a strike vote to be taken by April 17. In an effort to "appease" the demand of the workers for unity with other unions in the chain, Carey's people introduced a resolution favoring cooperation with "non-Communist" unions.

The workers unanimously tabled the strike vote proposal on the ground that united action with other unions is what they want. Then the issue centered on the term "non-Communist" in Carey's resolution. Speakers pointed out that this was directed against unity with the UE—the second largest union of production workers in GE, holder of bargaining rights for the main Schenectady, Erie and other of the company's plants.

While Carey and the local leaders looked on helplessly, the mass meeting unanimously amended Carey's resolution to delete the term "non-Communist" and ordered the officers to get into immediate talks with UE and other unions.

THE LYNN mass meeting was like an explosion in the faces of the IUE's top leaders, indicating with extraordinary force that the pressure of the rank and file workers for unity against the common enemy—the employers—is coming in like a tide.

The IUE leaders have already had an indication that the same sentiment for unity is rising among the workers of the Westinghouse chain. Buffalo's big Westinghouse IUE local has called upon other IUE locals in the chain to favor united action against the company.

If the movement for labor unity in the electrical field comes to reality the entire wage picture can alter nationally. So far unions have either accepted escalator wage cuts like in railroad, auto and textile, or they are trying to block heavy wage cuts the employers are demanding in textile. Unity and fight-back example in electrical can set of a trend for a real wage fight.

RAP SCAB BILL

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (FP).—Defeat of the "scab charter" bill offered by the Missouri Chamber of Commerce is demanded by spokesmen of five AFL unions.

POINT of ORDER!

WORRY

By Alan Max

The Pentagon doesn't know which to worry about most: what the Communists might do to the Pentagon's national defense, or what the Communists might do to the life of Chinese people.

Women Sparked the Macy Strike

By ELIHU S. HICKS

THE WEATHER in New York last Monday night was unseasonably cold, but the 8,000 workers of Macy's five department stores were burned up at the company's refusal to bargain in good faith with their union, Local 18 of the

United Department Store Workers of America, CIO.

After a month and a half of fruitless negotiations, the union executive board, empowered by the membership, had called a strike, to begin at 12:01 Tuesday morning.

Ryan Shapes Up on 30 Larceny Charges

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE ARREST of "King" Joe Ryan as a crook—on 30 larceny charges—raised hopes high in the International Longshoremen's Association for a real change in the union and its return to the membership.

Ryan, who in 1943 had his stooges "elect" him president of the ILA "for life," has for many years been the kingpin over the empire of gangsters, loansharks, gamblers, shakedown artists and racketeers of every stripe. It was he, as the hearings of the New York Crime Committee revealed, who appointed scores of hardened criminals to ILA posts and gave them the protection and cover of the union.

UNTIL RYAN'S arrest, it looked like he might succeed in getting another lease from the AFL's Executive Council. With less than three weeks to go to the April 30 deadline, by which time the ILA was to "clean up," Ryan presented himself as the man who'd do the cleaning.

He held periodic press conferences to announce the "progress" he was making on a plan to substitute the racket-breeding shape-up form of hiring by another system. This, it developed, is a complicated formula for keeping intact, basically the favoritism in hiring now in force, but little more than elimination of the outdoor "shapes" every morning from which the dock boss picks his men.

RYAN was even more vague, however, on the serious matter of disqualifying every bribe-taker and criminal penitentiary graduate from ILA posts.

But a conference he and his executive board held with AFL president George Meany two weeks before his arrest and his public claim that he has the AFL's confidence, have given many the feeling that Ryan will survive this crisis as he has past ones.

There is no assurance, of course, that the "king" will be really put away for a while and removed as an influence on the ILA. He is, nevertheless, the first top ILA head to be indicted although there is a mountain of crime uncovered to which others of his associates

(Continued on Page 15)

Plans Proceeding For Gala May Day

THE UNITED LABOR and People's May Day Committee proceeded last week in its preparations for a big turnout May 1 despite last minute efforts of the real estate trust and the Social Democratic Federation to block the workers' parade.

Leon Strauss, chairman of the committee, said he was "shocked" at the attempt to halt the parade "which has been held uninterrupted for the last 50 years."

"We are confident that these efforts will fail and the parade will take place as scheduled," Strauss said.

The "efforts" Strauss referred to was a petition to revoke the permit for a parade issued by Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan last Monday. The petition was

filed by the George Kern Realty Corp., 350 W. 38 St., the Jankar Realty Corp., and West Side Assn. of Commerce, Inc., the Catholic War Veterans of the United States, Inc., and the Social Democratic Federation, represented by August Slaessens, national chairman.

IT CALLS on Monaghan and the United May Day Committee to "show cause" why an injunction should not be issued. The petition will be argued in court Tuesday at 10 a.m.

Reports from trade union, community, and fraternal May Day Committees point to a great turnout in the May Day Parade, according to Strauss.

Discussing the significance of this year's May Day Parade as a demonstration for PEACE, Strauss stated:

The May Day slogan is peace. (Continued on Page 16)

Three hours before the deadline, the union office was filled with Macy's workers getting set for the "big walk." More than half of the busy, excited union members clustered in the union auditorium were women, even though the night picketing had been assigned to the men.

"We're just going to be there for the beginning," one of them told me, "then we'll get some sleep 'cause we have to be on the line at seven in the morning."

AS I SAT in the entrance waiting for the press agent to return, a slim young woman in slacks stopped nearby to look at the stack of picket signs. "I've been waiting for three months to see those signs," she said, "now we'll show Macy's." The seeming confusion in the auditorium melted into detailed organization as the hours flew by. Ceil Curry, vice-chairman of the Recreations Committee was interviewing a young fellow who volunteered to perform. "What kind of dancing do you do?" she asked. He seemed pleased when he said he did modern dancing.

The Headquarters Committee, headed by Elizabeth MacNamara reported that it was ready to supply the pickets with snacks and plenty of hot coffee.

Promptly at midnight the picket lines formed at strategic entrances to the massive Herald Square building. The women insisted on walking for about a half-hour, and then hurried home for a few hours sleep.

WELL BEFORE seven, they were streaming out of the subway, cheerfully kidding each other and calling compliments to the tired

guys who had marched through the cold night.

By the hundreds they came, Negro and white women, Puerto Rican, Italian and Irish, arm in arm, giving the picket line that indomitable spirit of militant unity.

My guess is that the women outnumbered the men in Macy's by at least five to one, but whatever the ratio, they were the shouting, peppy backbone of the picket line which at one point completely surrounded the block, three and four abreast.

THE VICTORY spirit had taken hold even before union president Sam Kovenetsky entered Manhattan Center shortly after noon to report the accomplishments of the negotiations.

The 5,000 anxious workers virtually shouted the words of the song, "Hail, Hail the Gang's All Here" when Kovenetsky and the weary negotiators came down the aisle to give their report, less than 13 hours after the strike's start.

Each of the gains were greeted by loud applause: \$1.75 weekly wage increase, a \$100 a month pension plan, a shorter wait for sickness benefits, an all important job security clause, and other improvements affecting the various departments. The negotiators told the strikers that it was the mass picket line that finally broke through the company's arrogance.

A middle aged woman with a strong British accent declared during the floor discussion, "I remember when our union was just a worm, trying to worm a little something out of the company." Now, she said, the union had grown up, and the membership, all 8,000, had told the company what it wanted and had won a united victory.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• 'World Peace — A Must'

THE CONVENTION of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union last week adopted a 10-point resolution, titled "World Peace—A Must." The resolution called for a Korea cease-fire, "cease-fire in the wars in Indo-China, Malaya and Africa," peace talks between Eisenhower and Malenkov, reduction of armaments, outlawing of atom and hydrogen bombs and germ warfare, and other specific points for peace.

Other resolutions passed by the convention called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, repeal of the McCarran-Walter, Smith McCarran and other repressive laws; support for Hugh Bryson, Marine Cooks and Stewards Union president indicted on a Taft-Hartley "non-Communist" affidavit; condemnation of the persecution of lawyers defending frame-up victims; Statehood for Alaska; Statehood for Hawaii; and a demand "that the department of Justice drop the frame-up conviction of union leaders Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson, and Henry Smith" and supporting Jack Hall, now facing a Smith Act prosecution in Hawaii.

A LAYOFF of 45,000 workers by the Ford Motor Co. in the Detroit area was scheduled to end with the announcement that a strike of 2,500 at the company's Monroe, Mich., plant over speedup was settled. The Monroe strike, caused by a sudden 100 percent stepup of workloads, was given by the company as the cause of the mass layoffs, ostensibly for lack of parts.

The evidence is mounting, however, in the form of vast piles of unsold cars, to support the view that the auto companies are up to old tricks of providing strikes to blame the

workers for layoffs and short weeks. The Chrysler Corp. similarly justified a layoff of 40,000 this week over a strike at Herron-Zimmer, one of the Chrysler suppliers. The truck drivers refused to pass picket lines.

NORTH WEST LUMBER workers were still working without a contract as major lumber associations turned down flatly the wage demands of the International Woodworkers of America. Negotiations with the big Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co. getting under way, may, however, set the pattern for settlements. The union isn't pressing its six hour demand and scaled down the wage demand.

THE CONVENTION of the unaffiliated Distributive, Processing and Office Workers held in New York gave unanimous approval to a move by the leaders towards a merger with two CIO unions in the retail field. . . . The convention of the Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance will begin in Atlantic City Monday. . . . Michael Quill discouraged plans in San Francisco for a merger of a local of the Transport Workers Union and the AFL's Amalgamated Association both with members in the City's municipal transit system. . . . Arthur J. Glover resigned as president of the Switchmen's Union (AFL) after carpenters picketed his home which they said he remodeled with non-union labor.

THE NORTHERN Cotton Manufacturers Association dropped demands for another wage cut and renewed its pact with the CIO's textile union for two more years.

Joe Ryan

(Continued from Page 2)

were linked.

WITH the "King" pulled down a few pegs there is strong hope that honest forces among the longshoremen will be encouraged to come forward and build a rank and file movement to give the dockers leadership. Fear has always been the main obstacle to an open movement of the rank and file. The chain of unsolved murders is too long. And the murder of Peter Fanto, the 1939 rank and file leader of Brooklyn, is still remembered.

Ryan's arrest came on his penny-ante crimes and, ironically, it was his so-called "anti-Communist" fund to which shipowners contributed that got him in the soup. The 30-count indictment was based on the evidence uncovered by the New York Crime Commission, which Ryan personally confirmed on the witness stand, showing he drew on this "anti-Communist" fund to pay his millionaire-level personal expenses.

District Attorney Frank Hogan said the indictment was preliminary. He is digging into a mass of other material that discloses Ryan's heavier crime operations.

WHEN CONFRONTED with testimony that the head of Daniels & Kennedy, Inc., brought to him personally, and in secret, a yearly envelope containing \$1,500 for 18 years, Ryan claimed it was an arrangement, as with other shipowners, for a fund to keep Harry Bridges out. He said most shipowners give their contributions in

In Memory of
FRED BIEDENKAPP
Valiant Fighter for Peace
—Friends of R.I.

To All Press and Club Representatives BUNDLE DEADLINES

All orders for Sunday Workers must be in the business office no later than 11 a.m. Thursdays due to the elimination of the New York-Harlem Late Edition.

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the form of paid ads in the ILA Journal every six months (which his nephew solicited at a handsome discount).

When the Crime Commission confronted Ryan with the evidence—cancelled checks he drew on that fund which he kept personally in his home—it developed that Ryan:

Paid for \$1,000 bond in the Wing Foot Golf Club (to which William J. McCormack, employer "Mr. Big" of the waterfront sponsored him); \$535 to a Waldorf-Astoria haberdasher; \$212 state taxes on his summer home in Great Kills, S. I.; \$420 for dues for the Wing Foot Golf Club; another \$420 for himself and three guests for privileges and services at the Jumping Brook Golf Club, Neptune, L. I.; \$477 for his sister-in-law's funeral; a total of \$7,513 on three life insurance policies and other such "anti-Communist" expenses totaling \$11,590.

HOGAN said that the ILA Journal was an obvious racket because not enough were printed to go around among the shipowner "advertisers."

When the crime commission unfolded its evidence, it was shown that Ryan drew during a period of less than five years a total of \$241,097 from several ILA funds, including \$115,000 as his salary (\$20,000 a year). Ryan is out on \$3,500 bail.

AFL Switchmen Get New President

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15 (AP). — The Switchmen's Union (AFL) announced here that its president, Arthur J. Glover, had resigned and been succeeded by International Rep. John P. Brindley of Little Rock, Ark.

Glover said he was giving up his post because of a dispute with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters (AFL) that might embarrass the switchmen. Union carpenters picketed Glover's home here in February, charging he had used non-union labor in remodeling it.

City Budget

(Continued from Page 6)

to the job-cutting program, a "militant struggle against Dewey" and against the Transit Authority.

The DeLury unions—Joint Council No. 16 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Uniform Sanitationmen's Association and City Employees Union Local #237—plunked down 250,000 signatures on the Board of Estimate table. These were names collected in a whirlwind drive from city employees and the public against the budget and for wage raises, an immediate 40-hour week, and collective bargaining machinery.

DeLury demanded that the mayor go beyond his television programs. "Speak to the people from Madison Square Garden, from the armories, from the schools, and yes, from the street corners," he shouted at the Mayor. "Rally the people. We'll help you. We'll join you if you show a sincere effort to fight the mustachioed pirate in Albany."

IT WAS THIS KIND of labor militancy which made the 1953 budget hearings a signal for the coming election campaign.

The same note of struggle was sounded by political parties like the American Labor Party and the Liberal Party; groups like the Americans for Democratic Action; by hundreds and hundreds of parents, rank and file teachers, students and members of civic and community bodies.

There is no doubt that Impelleri was jolted by the demonstrations. Over and over again he was forced to "promise" a fight for more state aid at the Special Session in May or June; again and again Comptroller Joseph had to denounce the Dewey program and the proposed Authority program (though he never came out flatly and said he would vote against it).

BUT THE OLD PLATITUDES and promises fell flat on the aroused people. There was a new mood at the hearings, a new sense of urgency, a heightened understanding of the issues and a clear insight into the duplicity of top Democratic and Republican leaders, a greater desire for common struggle. Party lines crossed among the participants, political sentiment and affiliations were either secondary or untouched by the speakers, red-baiting was virtually nil.

The spirit of the budget hearings, carried over into the election campaign, can blast the bipartisan machine deals and corruption, with its higher-fare steals, rent gouges and tax burdens, out of City Hall. Few who attended the hearings failed to get that impression.

Even the members of the Board of Estimate felt it.

"SPRING WING DING"

Lee Fine and Libby Knight
Dancing
SAT., APR. 18 — 8:30 P.M.
230 EAST 14th STREET, N.Y.C.
(Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.)
Sponsor: New Jewish Group

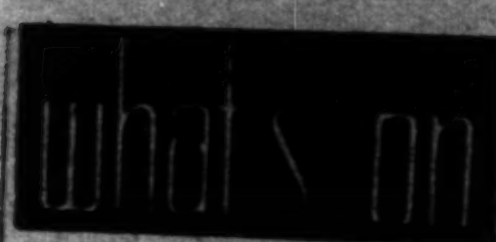


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Saturday Manhattan

THE ALP COMMUNITY CENTER, 230 W. 50th St., presents on Sat., Apr. 18, Gay Wedding Charet. With entertainment and dance featuring Claire and George. Oldies and new rhythms and songs, candle-lit tables, refreshments, hand-bag races (real ones) admitted free. Donation \$1.

CLUB CINEMA Presents: German screen classic "The Last Laugh," with Emil Jannings. The film grips one from beginning to end... a masterpiece.—N.Y. Times. Two showings starting at 8:30 p.m. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) Adm. \$1 to members, \$1.25 to non-members.

16th ANNIVERSARY of L'Unita "del Popolo," Saturday night, April 18, at Tugslay Hall, 625 W. 41st St., NYC. Joe Maida and Orch. Entertainment. Tickets \$1 in advance, \$1.25 at the door.

IT'S HERE! The type of affair that you want to go to! That's the Jefferson School's Spring Dance on Sat., Apr. 18 with Hope Poye, Earl Robinson, Myer Weiss and a Latin-American orchestra, plus ever so much more. At 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 10th St.) Contr. \$1.25. Don't you miss this happy time!

AN EXCLUSIVE EVENING with AVP's terrific art show, plus social dancing, music and food. Sat., Apr. 18, 8:30 p.m. Lee Fine, satirist, author. Aup.: Vet. for Peace, 77 Fifth Ave. Contr. \$1.

SPRING WING DING—Lee Fine, Libby Knight. Dancing. Sat., Apr. 18, 8:30 p.m. 230 E. 14th St., NYC (bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.) Sponsored by New Youth Group.

Saturday Bronx

COME TO A Yi-Pee A Square Dance in honor of the Warsaw Ghetto. Cultural presentation. Al Wood, Bob Carey, plus others. Prominent Square dance callers. Sat., Apr. 18, 8:30 p.m., 734 Gerard Ave. nr. 157th St. Adm. 50c. Tom Paine YPA.

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA Presents: German screen classic "The Last Laugh," with Emil Jannings. The film grips one from beginning to end... a masterpiece.—N.Y. Times. Two showings starting at 8:30 p.m. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) Adm. \$1 to members, \$1.25 to non-members.

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, German culture for Peace presents "Mother Courage," Brecht drama, featuring Phoebe Brand. Peace songs. Discussion of new German literature by Francine Bradley. At the Fraternal free.

CORPORATION LOOT

After paying all expenses including taxes, corporations in 1952 piled up a net profit of \$12.6 billions, only 2 percent under the record loot of 1951, the National City Bank reports.

Clubhouse, 119 W. 48th St. Tickets \$1.25. Aup.: The German American Inc., 120 E. 10th St.

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 9:30 p.m. Last lecture in series by John E. Lawson "Theodore Dreiser" at ASF, 35 W. 64th St. SU 7-4677.

SUN., APR. 19—distinguished French film, "The Well-Digger's Daughter" with Raimu and Fernandel. Delightful comedy drama. 8:30 p.m. At 530 W. 50th St. 51. SUNDAY FORUM presents in celebration of Jewish History Week "Jews in Eastern Europe" (Ten years after the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising) with a personal account by Hershel Meyer. Singer: Eliaabeth Knight, poetry reading by Lorraine Hansberry. Sun., Apr. 19 at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. \$1. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 10th St.).

Celebrate THE VICTORY and meeting of the Allied Armies at the Elbe, April 1945, with American Veterans for Peace. 8 p.m. at 77 Fifth Ave. Speakers: Russ Nixon, Arthur Kahan, plus folk and Peace songs. Adm. free.

AVP'S ART AUCTION Sun., Apr. 19, 3 p.m. An opportunity to buy wonderful works of art. Contr. 25c at 77 Fifth Ave.

Sunday Brooklyn

DR. HERBERT APTHEK, author and lecturer on "Twentieth Century" (Jimbrow and anti-Semitism). Sun., Apr. 19, 8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

Coming

GALA BANQUET and Dance, 30th anniversary of the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. and the 70th birthday of Harry Kaplan. Sat., Apr. 20, 8:30 p.m. Martha Schlamme, folk songs. THE BRONX CHORUS, Marcus Boldman, accompanist, at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAY DAY WEEKEND at Camp Midvale cooperative, interracial camp. Camp fire songs, dancing, sports activities. Special rate: Friday night till Sunday only \$2.50. Reservations: Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. Telephone 5-3180.

YOU ARE THE CHOICE! Come to make your contribution to the open forum on "Case Davis's play 'The Big Deal'" at the New Playwrights Theatre, 405 W. 41st St., Tues., Apr. 21, 8:30 p.m. Exchange views with the author, cast and director. Adm. free.

For Peace — No U.S. \$\$\$ For Franco! SALUTE

22nd Anniversary of the
Founding of the Spanish Republic

Friday, April 24 Hotel Capitol
AT 8 P.M. 51st ST. AND 8th AVE.

John Howard Lawson, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Karen Morley, Douglas Glasgow, Michael Jimenez, Dr. Mark Strauss will participate in a stirring dramatic presentation with chorus, skits, monologues — Tickets: \$1 (tax incl.)

Auspices: Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 23 West 26th Street
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, New York, N.Y.

Rally to Commemorate the 10th Anniversary WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

Sunday, April 19 — 1:30 P.M.

Manhattan Center, 34th St. & 8th Ave., N.Y.C.

Elaborate Program, Colorful Pageant Under the Direction of Morris Carnovsky

Speakers: His Excellency, Josef Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and others

Simon Federman, Chairman

Admission \$1.00 (tax included)

Auspices: United Comm. 10th Anniversary Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

Must reading for today

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Special Stalin Memorial Issue

APRIL CONTENTS

THE DEATH OF JOSEPH STALIN.....Statement of Central Committee, CPSU; Council of Ministers, USSR; Presidium, Supreme Soviet

On the Loss of Stalin.....National Committee, CPUSA

The Stalin Heritage.....Georgi M. Malenkov

A Great Friendship.....Mao Tse-tung

Malenkov at the Helm.....William Z. Foster

Lenin, Stalin and the Mid-Century.....Eugene Dennis

Stalin: Champion of Lasting Peace.....Henry Winston

He Loved the People.....Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

An American Worker's Tribute.....A Seaman

Stalin and the Party.....Alexander Bittelman

Stalin: Architect of Socialism.....Betty Connors

He Built Into the Future.....V. J. Jerome

On Stalin's Method.....John Self

The Eisenhower-Dulles "Liberation" Nightmare Alex H. Kendrick

(Discussion of Draft Resolution of National Committee, CPUSA)

SPECIAL ENLARGED 96-PAGE ISSUE

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PRINCETON AREA JOBS JIMCROWED, SURVEY SHOWS

PRINCETON

THE UGLY PRACTICE of jim-crow hiring in this university town stood nakedly exposed when results of an employment survey were published last week.

Of 350 firms sent questionnaires by the public affairs committee of the Princeton YWCA, 260 didn't bother to answer at all.

Less than half of the 90 who replied were willing to hire Negroes on an equal basis. The key question was this:

"All other things being equal, assuming that you had a vacancy and you had two applicants, one a fairly suitable and capable white person, the other a very suitable and clearly more capable Negro—would you prefer to hire the white applicant?"

Of the 47 firms that answered this, 23 said they would hire the Negro applicant. Thirteen said flatly they would refuse. Eleven others, the committee reports, "were evasive and conditional."

In answer to another question, 27 firms said they would hire Negro "if he were capable"; eight said they "wouldn't mind personally" but claimed it would hurt their business; seven others said they would hire Negroes only for manual labor.

Twenty companies said they have never hired Negroes. Ten of them said they had never received applications from Negroes. Thirty-nine others either now employ Negroes or have in the past, the survey shows.

(Princeton's most famous son, barred from Princeton University because of his color, went on to win All-America and Phi Beta Kappa honors at Rutgers. He is Paul Robeson, who has spoken often of the "plantation life" of his home town.)

MCCARRAN LAW REPEAL PARLEY

NEWARK

The New Jersey Provisional Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has called a conference for repeal of the Walter-McCarran law and to set up defense for victims of the law.

The conference will take place Sunday, April 19, from 12 noon to 5 p.m. at 516 Clinton Ave., Newark. Organizations are invited to send official delegates or observers.

Bares Pentagon Plot to Oust Civilian Role in Army

NEW BRUNSWICK

TOP BRASS in the Pentagon "are plotting to throw off civilian control of the armed services," a leading Jersey manufacturer has charged.

He is Robert W. Johnson who served as brigadier general in World War II and who now is board chairman of Johnson & Johnson, manufacturers of surgical dressings here.

Johnson said he is not speaking alone, but as a spokesman for "a group of high-ranking officers who risked reprisals if they criticized the general staff publicly."

He said a "Prussian-style staff," under the guise of "unification," is planning to attack the basic American tradition of civilian control of the army.

"A solid, deliberate and well-planned movement is under way," he said, "to expand and entrench the military with attendant loss of civilian authority within our government."

In a direct warning of encroaching fascism, Johnson wrote to Nelson Rockefeller, chairman of a committee set up to study unification of the armed forces, and said of three of the committee members.



WILLIAM ALBERTSON

To Speak at May Day Rally

BILL ALBERTSON, Smith Act defendant in the current Pittsburgh trials, will be the main speaker at a statewide May Day rally in Newark, on Friday evening May 1. The meeting will be held at the Ukrainian Hall, 57 Beacon St., Newark.

Mr. Albertson is being tried in Pittsburgh under the infamous Smith Act, along with Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers, Jim Dolsen and Irving Weissmann. Albertson will discuss the Pittsburgh trial and its relation to the fight for peace. The meeting will begin at 8:30, and will feature other prominent speakers plus outstanding People's Artists entertainment.

The United May Day Committee, sponsors of the meeting, announced that the main theme will be Peace—END THE KOREAN WAR NOW! A large turnout from all over New Jersey is expected.

"A statement issued by the Committee said: 'Peace is now possible. As a result of the Chinese offer the war in Korea can be quickly ended. Providing the American people move into action and demand the end to hostilities. No sane person will want to leave this question in the hands of Eisenhower's millionaire administration. That's why the people must act. Our meeting on May Day evening will be a great demonstration for an end to the bloodshed in Korea!'"

Coming Events

Sunday, April 19—8:30. Malenkov's "Report to the 19th Congress CPSU." Speaker: David Goldway (Jefferson School).

Sunday, May 10—8:30. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism." Speaker: Victor Perlo (Jefferson School).

Sunday, May 17—8:30. "Stalin on the National Question." Speaker: Dixie Wilkerson (Jefferson School).

The forums will be held at 516 Clinton Avenue, Newark. Single admission 75 cents. Combination ticket \$1.50.

Senate Bill Would Hike Rents 15%

TRENTON.

A BILL that would raise the rent of every tenant in New Jersey 15 percent has been introduced into the State Senate by Essex Republican Alfred C. Clapp. The bill would allow a 15 percent increase over a base period of June 1, 1950. Thousands of Jersey residents who paid 15 percent increases before that date, under federal rent control, would suffer 30 percent increases as a result of the new state bill.

The bill would also provide for county agencies, which may have only one member, who would receive and rule on landlord requests for increases. Labor and tenant organizations have consistently called for real state rent control. This provision would actually do away with any state control.

Republican Senators Barnes (Essex), Farley (Atlantic), Beadleston (Monmouth), and Salsburg (Atlantic) helped work out this soak the tenants proposal. Unless their is a real movement of protest against this landlord delight there is grave danger that the bill will pass the Republican controlled legislature.

State AFL President Louis P. Marciano said that his organization was opposed to both the 15 percent rent increase and the county control provisions. The CIO is certain to fight these proposals also.

With the legislature in adjournment until May 18 State senators and legislators should get a constant stream of delegations from all labor, civic and fraternal groups, in order to pinpoint the peoples opposition to the Republican rent gouge.

AROUND THE STATE

ASK 12-CENT FARE

Just eight months after they got the dime fare, Public Service has started hollering for another raise—this time to 12 cents. Before that, though, Public Service would rather just cut service, increase the cost of busrides for school children, and jump the cost for what they call "strictly pleasure" trips. One South Orange run, the corporation claims, is "not a necessity."

HADASSAH SPEAKS OUT

Trenton's chapter of the Senior Hadassah, opposed to the racist McCarran immigration act, has urged its 1,000 members to write President Eisenhower, Rep. Howell and Sens. Smith and Hendrickson, urging them to scrap the whole law, or amend it drastically.

LAWYERS OPPOSE WIRE-TAP

Atty-Gen. Parsons' pet bill to legalize wire-tapping has drawn a protest from the New Jersey Bar Association. The group's legislative committee commented, "the importance of an individual's constitutional rights is so great that every care must be exercised to provide adequate safe-guards against abuse."

FOR ELECTING SCHOOL BD.

One of the candidates for Newark's City Commission has come out for electing, not appointing, the city's Board of Education. He is John A. Brady, former public affairs director, who said, "The present Board of Education can become too involved in political matters... politics must play no part where our children's education is concerned..."



NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1953

Hits Witchhunts as 'Creeping Paralysis'

TRENTON

THE CURRENT witchhunts have touched off a stream of protests in the 'letters' column of the Trenton press, many from conservatives who are themselves anti-Communist. One reader, William Downey, Jr., expressed his concern in this letter to the Trenton Times:

"A subtle creeping paralysis of freedom of thought and speech is encroaching upon the country. Are we to tolerate the silence of criticism, make everyone conform and smear and ruin those who do not?"

"Such seems to be the result, even the purpose, of the many and varied investigations which have become a Washington fad."

"In our zeal to defend ourselves against Communism, have we not gone far toward a revival of the

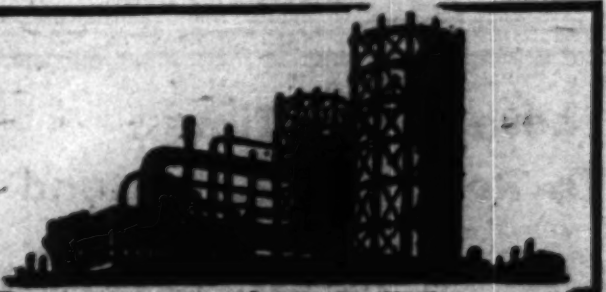
inquisitions of the Middle Ages? Rather than guard against outright acts of subversion, we are now punishing people for their beliefs and are setting about destroying the very freedoms we seek to defend."

"A menace such as Senator McCarthy is little more than a second-rate Goebbels, possessing an obvious disregard for truth or fair play. He's using the big lie and smear technique of Hitler and Stalin."

"Slander and character assassination are a threat to every citizen, whether he be a government employe, writer, college teacher or common laborer."

"It appears that we are in as much danger of destroying ourselves as Communism could ever hope to be."

New Jersey SHOP TALK



IRONWORKERS STRIKE

North Jersey Ironworkers, AFL, are on strike against building contractors for a 3 percent pension fund. Pension payments would amount to 85 cents a day per worker. The union is also seeking two hours paid show up time.

ASK 5 PERCENT RAISE

One thousand AFL woven label workers are striking 13 North Jersey textile plant in the Paterson area. The workers rejected a 2½ percent increase offered by the manufacturers, and are demanding a 5 percent raise.

REJECT PHONE OFFER

By the time you read this 10,000 CIO telephone operators may have joined the 7,000 striking maintenance and accounting workers of Bell Telephone. The CIO workers have been offered \$2 a week increase. The union has called this offer inadequate.

AUTO PAY CUT

Thousands of CIO General Motors and Ford auto workers took a 1-cent an hour pay cut, effective April 13, based on the government's cost of living index. Auto workers, with high taxes, rent increases, fare hikes and food bills can't figure out where this "drop" in the cost of living is taking place.

Production at the Mercury-Lincoln plant in Metuchen stopped last Monday and Tuesday. Company officials blamed a strike at a Ford small parts plant in Michigan for the shutdown. More than 2,000 production workers have been laid off.

WAR PROFITS

It's a great war—for some people. New Jersey Zinc just announced net profits of over \$12 million for 1952. An increase of more than \$2 million over 1951.

In Woodridge, Roy Hurley, president of Curtis-Wright said that shipments for the first quarter were \$96,750,000. This is an increase of more than \$29,000,000 over a similar period in 1951.

If we want peace labor will have to speak up. These big money outfits aren't going to do anything to end the Korean bloodshed. On the contrary it's good business for them.



DRIVE FOR TRUCE GAINS AS PEACE CLAMOR GROWS

The Worker Foreign Department

THE PROSPECT of resuming truce talks at Panmunjom brightened last week. The Eisenhower Administration, prodded at home and abroad to follow up the successful negotiations on exchanging sick and wounded prisoners of war, grudgingly announced agreement to reopen the truce talks. A Washington report said the U. S. would propose that all prisoners of war who do not wish to return to their homelands be turned over to the jurisdiction of Switzerland. Such a proposal would amount to acceptance of the joint Korean-Chinese offer, made by Premier Chou En-lai.

But whereas the outlook for negotiations a truce improved the possibility that a cease-fire might result in a swift political settlement and peace in the Far

way must be the conclusion of an honorable armistice in Korea. This means the immediate cessation of hostilities.

He followed this with accusations that the national liberation struggles of the people in Indo-China, Malaya, were merely the machinations of Moscow and demanded their unconditional surrender to imperialism as a condition for world peace. He demanded that the Soviet Union agree to all U. S. terms on disarmament and atomic control. And although he cloaked his blackmail and extortion with clever appeals to the peace sentiments of the people, it was apparent that he was laying down in advance, in case a cease-fire in Korea could no longer be avoided, a program which would keep world tension up and the armaments industry booming.

IN SHARPEST contrast was the action of the delegates representing the Soviet Union, Poland and other nations of the peace bloc in the United Nations Assembly. Even as Eisenhower blared forth on the air, the Polish delegate moved to withdraw his government's controversial resolution. He said he was dropping the resolution because of the progress being made at Panmunjom toward a truce.

Shortly afterwards, the entire political committee, with the USSR and the U. S. voting on the same side, unanimously approved a Brazilian resolution designed to keep the truce negotiations at Panmunjom. Delegates and spectators alike, recognizing that this represented a concession by the Soviets and their allies to speed the truce talks, applauded the 60 to 0 vote for several minutes.

PRESSURE FOR resuming truce negotiations gathered momentum as the two sides agreed to exchange 605 sick and wounded prisoners of war, including 120 Americans from North Korean POW camps, and 6,033, including 934 Chinese, from UN prisoner of war camps. Preparations for the exchange started, with the POWs en route to the exchange site. The exchange will begin tomorrow (Monday).

Amidst preparations for the exchange of sick and wounded,

(Continued on Page 13)

The Way Is Open But the Road Is Rocky

An Editorial

Dispatches from Washington which reported that the Eisenhower government has decided to accept the Chinese proposal to reopen truce talks on Korea have brought joy and hope to millions of American homes.

To the average mother and father discussing this welcome news around the breakfast table, there appears no remaining obstacle to a truce, to a cease-fire, and to the speedy return of their GI sons.

For they know that only one issue divided the U. S. and the defenders of Korea—the issue of repatriation of prisoners of war. In an extraordinary concession to the U. S. point of view, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai on March 30 proposed that the exchange of prisoners take place immediately and that those who indicated a desire not to return home be placed in custody of a neutral country. Since this removed the one pretext on which the U. S. negotiators stomped out of the truce discussions at Panmunjom last October, it would seem that truce and a cease-fire would be automatic.

But there was nothing automatic in last week's news that Washington had decided to discuss the Chou proposal. On the contrary, at least two weeks elapsed after Chou made his offer before Washington reached this reported decision. During those two weeks a yet uncounted number of young men, American, British, Korean, Chinese, were killed or maimed in the fighting. And Secretary of State John Foster Dulles chose such a strategic moment to launch the trial balloon—the off-the-record story that the U. S. would demand a 90-mile stretch of North Korea—which might indeed have wrecked all hope of peace.

No, the good news from Washington was not automatic. It was wrested from Eisenhower, Dulles and the war profiteers by the power of the peace forces of the world, including especially the American people who in thousands of telegrams and postcards urged the White House to agree to a cease-fire.

And while we can say with a new feeling of confidence that an important victory has been achieved in the fight for peace, we cannot rest on the assumption that peace is yet here.

Pitfalls and entrapments lie along the rocky bomb-marked road which peace must travel before the goal is reached. The vigilance of the American people, especially of the labor movement, is vitally needed. Write or wire President Eisenhower today and let him know you are watching—that you insist that the American negotiators at Panmunjom agree to a speedy cease-fire and peace.



DULLES

East was discounted. A demand for unconditional surrender of the Korean and Chinese forces made earlier by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to 20 Washington correspondents, though officially disavowed by both the White House and the State Department, was credited as authentic throughout Europe and Asia.

IN A SPEECH broadcast over a national hookup Thursday President Eisenhower made it clear that his Administration will not oppose the resumption of truce talks at Panmunjom although he pressed forward with demands designed to continue and even intensify the cold war.

Insisting that U. S. policies are aimed at peace, Eisenhower said, "The first step along this

City Rallies to Spur Sub Drive

WE MAKE THIS plea directly to every reader in New York State. At this writing, we have not yet cracked through in The Worker circulation campaign in New York, and the situation is still critical.

Since last week, some 800 Worker subs have come in from readers in the state, and about 100 for the Daily Worker.

We need—and can get with your cooperation—three times as many per week to make a campaign of it.

Right now—as the totals on Page 11 show—we have a little more than 5,500 Worker subs out of a goal of 13,000. For the Daily Worker, it is 800 out of a goal of 1,500.

We, and the leaders of the

Freedom of the Press Committees in New York and the various counties, are determined to reach these goals. We know it can be done. It must be done.

In order to give the campaign impetus, involve more people in it, and at the same time aid in advancing the popular struggle for peace, Freedom of the Press Committees are holding county-wide meetings throughout New York City.

A Bronx-wide meeting was held Thursday.

On Friday evening, the Harlem Freedom of the Press Committee was scheduled to hold its gathering, to be addressed by Pettis Perry, chairman of the Communist Party's National Negro Commission and a fre-

Worker and The Worker. Place: 124 W. 124 St.

On Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 p.m., the Trade Union Committee for Freedom of the Press will greet Steve Nelson, heroic anti-fascist fighter now on trial in Pittsburgh because of his championship of labor, at a big rally at Central Plaza, 111 Second Ave.

The rally, to be addressed also by George Blake Charney, Smith Act defendant in New York, will stimulate the circulation campaign among unionists, where it is lagging badly.

Another rally organized by the Queens Freedom of the Press Committee over the week-end will be addressed by Abner

W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of The Worker.

On Tuesday, April 21, the Brooklyn Freedom of the Press Committee is organizing its county-wide gathering at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., with Simon W. Gerson, recently candidate for Congress, and Max Gordon, of The Worker staff, as speakers.

And on Thursday, April 28, the Manhattan Committee will hold its meeting at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., with George Blake Charney and Abner Berry speaking.

We strongly suggest to all our readers that they attend these meetings, and get into the campaign so that we can reach those goals within a few weeks.

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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APRIL 19, 1953
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Labor Comes Out Fighting Against NY Budget Steal

— See Page 6 —

OIL AND ELECTRICAL- LABOR UNITY IN THE AIR

— See Pages 2 and 3 —

Women Were Sparkplugs in Macy Strike

— See Page 2 —

Big IUE Local Votes Joint Action on GE Pact

A STORMY mass meeting of the 24,000-member local of the IUE-CIO in General Electric, Lynn, Mass., raised new hopes that the necessary united action of unions to force a substantial raise out of the giant corporation may yet be a reality in the current wage fight.

The storm at the mass meeting held last Sunday did not reflect a disunity of the workers in Lynn's Local 201, International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE). It was a united storm against James B. Carey, president of the IUE and several local officers who sought approval from the 6,000 members present for their same old red-baiting, divisive, sure-defeat policy.

CAREY WAS unable to speak. He was booed down with mass chants "Why don't you resign." Local officers who sided with Carey received the same treatment.

The workers of GE's largest plant insisted that the IUE accept the proposal of unaffiliated United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers for the united negotiations and struggle of all unions in GE's chain of plants. Carey, calling the UE "Communist" sought support for an IUA-alone policy, and asked for approval of a strike vote to be taken by April 17. In an effort to "appease" the demand of the workers for unity with other unions in the chain, Carey's people introduced a resolution favoring cooperation with "non-Communist" unions.

The workers unanimously tabled the strike vote proposal on the ground that united action with other unions is what they want. Then the issue centered on the term "non-Communist" in Carey's resolution. Speakers pointed out that this was directed against unity with the UE—the second largest union of production workers in GE, holder of bargaining rights for the main Schenectady, Erie and other of the company's plants.

While Carey and the local leaders looked on helplessly, the mass meeting unanimously amended Carey's resolution to delete the term "non-Communist" and ordered the officers to get into immediate talks with UE and other unions.

THE LYNN mass meeting was like an explosion in the faces of the IUE's top leaders, indicating with extraordinary force that the pressure of the rank and file workers for unity against the common enemy—the employers—is coming in like a tide.

The IUE leaders have already had an indication that the same sentiment for unity is rising among the workers of the Westinghouse chain. Buffalo's big Westinghouse IUE local has called upon other IUE locals in the chain to favor united action against the company.

If the movement for labor unity in the electrical field comes to reality the entire wage picture can alter nationally. So far unions have either accepted escalator wage cuts like in railroad, auto and textile, or they are trying to block heavy wage cuts the employers are demanding in textile. Unity and fight-back example in electrical can set of a trend for a real wage fight.

RAP SCAB BILL

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (FP).—Defeat of the "scab charter" bill offered by the Missouri Chamber of Commerce is demanded by spokesmen of five AFL unions.

POINT of ORDER!

WORRY

By Alan Max

The Pentagon doesn't know which to worry about most: what returning Chinese prisoners will tell of life in the Pentagon's prison camps, or what American prisoners will tell of life in Chinese camps.

Women Sparked the Macy Strike

By ELIHU S. HICKS

THE WEATHER in New York last Monday night was unseasonably cold, but the 8,000 workers of Macy's five department stores were burned up at the company's refusal to bargain in good faith with their union, Local 18 of the

United Department Store Workers of America, CIO.

After a month and a half of fruitless negotiations, the union executive board, empowered by the membership, had called a strike, to begin at 12:01 Tuesday morning.

Ryan Shapes Up on 30 Larceny Charges

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE ARREST of "King" Joe Ryan as a crook—on 30 larceny charges—raised hopes high in the International Longshoremen's Association for a real change in the union and its return to the membership.

Ryan, who in 1943 had his stooges "elect" him president of the ILA "for life," has for many years been the kingpin over the empire of gangsters, loansharks, gamblers, shakedown artists and racketeers of every stripe. It was he, as the hearings of the New York Crime Committee revealed, who appointed scores of hardened criminals to ILA posts and gave them the protection and cover of the union.

UNTIL RYAN'S arrest, it looked like he might succeed in getting another lease from the AFL's Executive Council. With less than three weeks to go to the April 30 deadline, by which time the ILA was to "clean up," Ryan presented himself as the man who'd do the cleaning.

He held periodic press conferences to announce the "progress" he was making on a plan to substitute the racket-breeding shape-up form of hiring by another system. This, it developed, is a complicated formula for keeping intact basically the favoritism in hiring now in force, but little more than elimination of the outdoor "shapes" every morning from which the dock boss picks his men.

RYAN was even more vague, however, on the serious matter of disqualifying every bribe-taker and criminal penitentiary graduate from ILA posts.



JOE RYAN

But a conference he and his executive board held with AFL president George Meany two weeks before his arrest and his public claim that he has the AFL's confidence, have given many the feeling that Ryan will survive this crisis as he has past ones.

There is no assurance, of course, that the "king" will be really put away for a while and removed as an influence on the ILA. He is, nevertheless, the first top ILA head to be indicted although there is a mountain of crime uncovered to which others of his associates

(Continued on Page 15)

Plans Proceeding For Gala May Day

THE UNITED LABOR and People's May Day Committee proceeded last week in its preparations for a big turnout May 1 despite last minute efforts of the real estate trust and the Social Democratic Federation to block the workers' parade.

Leon Strauss, chairman of the committee, said he was "shocked" at the attempt to halt the parade "which has been held uninterrupted for the last 50 years."

"We are confident that these efforts will fail and the parade will take place as scheduled," Strauss said.

The "efforts" Strauss referred to was a petition to revoke the permit for a parade issued by Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan last Monday. The petition was

filed by the George Kern Realty Corp., 350 W. 38 St., the Jankar Realty Corp., and West Side Assn. of Commerce, Inc., the Catholic War Veterans of the United States, Inc., and the Social Democratic Federation, represented by August Slaessens, national chairman.

IT CALLS on Monaghan and the United May Day Committee to "show cause" why an injunction should not be issued. The petition will be argued in court Tuesday at 10 a.m.

Reports from trade union, community, and fraternal May Day Committees point to a great turnout in the May Day Parade, according to Strauss.

Discussing the significance of this year's May Day Parade as a demonstration for PEACE, Strauss stated:

Three hours before the deadline, the union office was filled with Macy's workers getting set for the "big walk." More than half of the busy, excited union members clustered in the union auditorium were women, even though the night picketing had been assigned to the men.

"We're just going to be there for the beginning," one of them told me, "then we'll get some sleep 'cause we have to be on the line at seven in the morning."

AS I SAT in the entrance waiting for the press agent to return, a slim young woman in slacks stopped nearby to look at the stack of picket signs. "I've been waiting for three months to see those signs," she said, "now we'll show Macy's."

The seeming confusion in the auditorium melted into detailed organization as the hours flew by. Ceil Curry, vice-chairman of the Recreations Committee was interviewing a young fellow who volunteered to perform. "What kind of dancing do you do?" she asked. She seemed pleased when he said he did modern dancing.

The Headquarters Committee, headed by Elizabeth MacNamara reported that it was ready to supply the pickets with snacks and plenty of hot coffee.

Promptly at midnight the picket lines formed at strategic entrances to the massive Herald Square building. The women insisted on walking for about a half hour, and then hurried home for a few hours sleep.

WELL BEFORE seven, they were streaming out of the subway, cheerfully kidding each other and calling compliments to the tired

guys who had marched through the cold night.

By the hundreds they came, Negro and white women, Puerto Rican, Italian and Irish, arm in arm, giving the picket line that indomitable spirit of militant unity.

My guess is that the women outnumbered the men in Macy's by at least five to one, but whatever the ratio, they were the shouting, peppy backbone of the picket line which at one point completely surrounded the block, three and four abreast.

THE VICTORY spirit had taken hold even before union president Sam Kovenetsky entered Manhattan Center shortly after noon to report the accomplishments of the negotiations.

The 5,000 anxious workers virtually shouted the words of the song, "Hail, Hail the Gang's All Here" when Kovenetsky and the weary negotiators came down the aisle to give their report, less than 13 hours after the strike's start.

Each of the gains were greeted by loud applause: \$1.75 weekly wage increase, a \$100 a month pension plan, a shorter wait for sickness benefits, an all important job security clause, and other improvements affecting the various departments. The negotiators told the strikers that it was the mass picket line that finally broke through the company's arrogance.

A middle aged woman with a strong British accent declared during the floor discussion, "I remember when our union was just a worm, trying to worm a little something out of the company." Now, she said, the union had grown up, and the membership, all 8,000, had told the company what it wanted and had won a united victory.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• 'World Peace — A Must'

THE CONVENTION of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union last week adopted a 10-point resolution, titled "World Peace—A Must." The resolution called for a Korea cease-fire, "cease-fire in the wars in Indo-China, Malaya and Africa," peace talks between Eisenhower and Malenkov, reduction of armaments, outlawing of atom and hydrogen bombs and germ warfare, and other specific points for peace.

Other resolutions passed by the convention called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, repeal of the McCarran-Walter, Smith McCarran and other repressive laws; support for Hugh Bryson, Marine Cooks and Stewards Union president indicted on a Taft-Hartley "non-Communist" affidavit; condemnation of the persecution of lawyers defending frame-up victims; Statehood for Alaska; Statehood for Hawaii; and a demand "that the department of Justice drop the frame-up conviction of union leaders Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson, and Henry Smith" and supporting Jack Hall, now facing a Smith Act prosecution in Hawaii.

A LAYOFF of 45,000 workers by the Ford Motor Co. in the Detroit area was scheduled to end with the announcement that a strike of 2,500 at the company's Monroe, Mich., plant over speedup was settled. The Monroe strike, caused by a sudden 100 percent stepup of workloads, was given by the company as the cause of the mass layoffs, ostensibly for lack of parts.

The evidence is mounting, however, in the form of vast piles of unsold cars, to support the view that the auto companies are up to old tricks of providing strikes to blame the

workers for layoffs and short weeks. The Chrysler Corp. similarly justified a layoff of 40,000 this week over a strike at Herron-Zimmer, one of the Chrysler suppliers. The truck drivers refused to pass picket lines.

NORTH WEST LUMBER workers were still working without a contract as major lumber associations turned down flatly the wage demands of the International Woodworkers of America. Negotiations with the big Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co. getting under way, may, however, set the pattern for settlements. The union isn't pressing its six hour demand and scaled down the wage demand.

THE CONVENTION of the unaffiliated Distributive, Processing and Office Workers held in New York gave unanimous approval to a move by the leaders towards a merger with two CIO unions in the retail field. . . . The convention of the Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance will begin in Atlantic City Monday. . . . Michael Quill discouraged plans in San Francisco for a merger of a local of the Transport Workers Union and the AFL's Amalgamated Association both with members in the City's municipal transit system. . . . Arthur J. Glover resigned as president of the Switchmen's Union (AFL) after carpenters picketed his home which they said he remodeled with non-union labor.

THE NORTHERN Cotton Manufacturers Association dropped demands for another wage cut and renewed its pact with the CIO's textile union for two more years.

Building a Better Team for the Next Round



—From the International Oil Worker

Oil Workers Grease the Way for Unity

By CARL HIRSCH

WHITING, Ind.

IN THE pump rooms of the giant Standard Oil refinery, there are caged canaries, used to detect the presence of sulfide gas. When the fumes get too strong, the canaries die—and are replaced by others. The S. O. worker was telling us the story of the canaries to illustrate a point.

"Standard Oil treats its workers just the same as those canaries," he said. "They wouldn't bat an eye if you dropped dead tomorrow."

Simple idea, isn't it? And yet, it took long years for the workers in the Whiting refinery to learn this truism.

Standard Oil of Indiana, one of the grand - duchies of the Rockefeller empire, has long fed its workers the pap of paternalism. It has had "plans" galore. Savings plans, stock-buying plans, employee - representation plans, profit-sharing plans . . . and a few dozen others.

THE PLANS paid off—for the the company. Standard Oil be-

came a fabulously wealthy world cartel. The refinery workers remained in their greasy and stinking pumphouses, inhaling H₂S, shortening their lives with carbolic acid and a thousand other hazards, beset by company unionism.

But today, there is something new in oil. It has developed in the shadow of the giant "cat crackers," the multi-storied vessels where crude oil is mixed with a catalytic agent and comes out refined.

Unionism in oil is undergoing the same kind of process. The catalytic agent is struggle over wages and intolerable working conditions. And the product is the unity which is transforming scores of fractional unions into an industry-wide coalition.

The coalition of oil unions is less than two years old. After a false start that was aimed at a merger, what developed was close unity based on a simple program.

The coalition today embraces 22 unions, AFL, CIO and independent, more than half of the half-million oil field, pipeline, refinery and transport workers in the industry. The independents represent 150,000, the

(Continued on page 14)

The Story Behind the Home Freezer Plan Racket

67c a lb. for Fat and Bones

By Federated Press

THE STORY behind the home-freezer plan racket, which has left thousands of low-income families without freezers but with heavy debts, was revealed by Consumers Union.

In its April issue of Consumer Reports, CU tells how the racket worked in California and warns that what happened there six months ago is now showing up in other states, New York, Ohio and Texas in particular.

The courts of California are expected shortly to be flooded with debt collection cases," CU disclosed. "An epidemic of bankruptcies among freezer-food plan sellers has already put an estimated 70 percent of them out of business in that state. And the consumers who bought from them, who found that promised savings were actually higher costs, and who cannot meet those costs, are on the hook.

"If they own a home, a car, or any other thing of value, they will have to sacrifice it to pay up the balance of the contract they signed, even though their freezer has been repossessed."

THE CALIFORNIA BOOM reached its peak in August and September, 1952, built up by radio and TV spot plugging that claimed purchasers would achieve miraculous savings.

The spot announcements played up savings on food, offering steak at 67 cents a pound at a time when the local retail price was \$1 a pound. Talked into signing up for the freezer-food plans by high-pressure salesmen whose commission sometimes ran up to \$200 or more per sale, the consumer would be stuck with food that was not only higher than retail prices, but was sometimes shortweight.

No city inspectors could check weights because people were sold a whole side of beef, not so many cuts of meat at so much a pound.

"A side of beef, that weighed, say, 268 pounds, would, when cut up, amount to no more than 224 pounds of usable meat," CU said. "Trimnings, waste, bone, etc., took away that much weight. The freezer-food customer, however, paid last August 67 cents a pound for the whole 268 pounds—67 cents for the comparatively few

steaks and also 67 cents a pound for the waste, the soup bones and suet."

BUT THAT was not the worst of it, according to CU. Ninety-five percent of the food sold in these deals was paid for on an installment basis. Interest charges in some cases were quoted at about 7½ percent but actually they turned out to be 30 percent. "These were the low rates," CU said. "Some charges ran up as high as 48 percent. Thus, on top of food that originally cost more, there were loaded interest charges that were in excess of a retail grocer's gross margin, or gross profit."

An estimated 50 percent of the sales went bad and the freezers, which purchasers were told held a six-month food supply, were repossessed in four months. By then the food had already been eaten.

"The sales of the freezer food were made, in many cases, to families who counted on meeting payments out of their customary food expenditures," CU reported. "At the end of four months, the frozen food was gone; but the payments on it were still due—to say nothing of the payments on the box itself." What's more, the payments were due even though the original seller, the freezer-food plan dealer, was bankrupt and had sold his installment papers to loan companies or banks.

"As much as the original lender,

these agencies can bring debtors into court—to garnish wages or to force the debtor (by court order) to put up other collateral to meet the debt," CU said.

"The appeal of savings on food was one that carried great weight, naturally, with low-income families, whose food costs are a big part of total living costs, and these were the very ones least able to pay 30 percent interest charges on loans to buy food. Furthermore, many of them unquestionably did not realize that there are no laws controlling such interest charges on these 'conditional sales' contracts; that repossession fails to free the signer from liability for the whole of the unpaid balance; and that any other property owned can be attached for the unpaid balance, after repossession."

AS A RESULT of this racket, CU said, there has been a "growing wave of disillusionment" which has also hurt the business of honest freezer-food plan operators who use ethical practices. Business Week reported March 28 that freezer sales are booming, but admitted "food plans are dying like flies." It estimated there were as many as 2,000 food plans operating at one point. The figure today is probably about 650.

"Short weight, poor food, mechanical failure, phony advertising, poor financing, all brought the plans into disrepute," Business Week said.

World of Labor

What Will Labor DO About Those Bills?

By GEORGE MORRIS

BUSINESS WEEK, usually an accurate reflector of what big business thinks and wants — something to watch these days when the government doesn't even try to conceal its big business character—says "there is a good chance" for passage of the Goldwater-Rhodes anti-labor bill. The magazine also says there is an equally good chance for passage of the "states right" Goldwater bill that would enable employers and their tools in state governments and courts, to use more drastic state anti-labor laws in preference to provisions in the Taft-Hartley law. Both of those bills have been described by Glen Slaughter, research director of the AFL's political arm, Labor's League for Political Education, as the most dangerous anti-labor measures to confront the unions.

The labor movement, unfortunately, is still slow to react to these bills although Senator Taft, the major business organizations and important legislators of both parties, favor them. The labor movement has not yet come out of the dose of chloroform administered to it in the first weeks after the presidential election and opening days of Congress. As we observed then, it was foolish for labor leaders to fall for the cleverly inspired dope that Taft really doesn't want more than the bunch of minor amendments to T-H he had held over from last session. Some people in labor thought that not much more was at stake.

WHILE SOME LABOR leaders and their attor-

neys studied the Taft amendments, freshmen Senator Goldwater and Rep. Rhodes, both of Arizona who haven't the slightest interest in labor matters, quietly dropper their bills into the hoppers. Those bills were written for them by the NAM's lobbyists and lawyers, because the Arizonans frankly admit that labor matters are strange stuff to them.

It is an old practice for the NAM people to pick some unknown legislator from a sparsely populated farm area who has no fear of labor voters, to sponsor anti-labor bills.

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill would combine the Taft-Hartley Law, the Smith and McCarran laws in a fascist-type pattern for the most far reaching government control over unions (or their suppression) ever conceived of in America. It has often been pointed out that the Smith and McCarran acts, supposedly aimed only at Communists, could be broadened in scope to hit at even mild progressives and other non-Communists in labor. The new bill would create the mechanics for doing that in the entire field of employer-labor relations.

The bill would turn over to the "Subversive Activities Control Board"—the machinery for administration of the McCarran Law—power to decide whether a union or any of its leaders, is a "Communist labor representative."

HOW IS THAT to be decided? If there "exist reasonable grounds to believe" that the union or any officer "advocates or has aided or supported financial or otherwise the advancement of the economic, international, military and governmental doctrines, policies or aims of the world Communist movement." Also, whether the person has aided or encouraged what is defined in the McCarran law as a "Communist" or "Communist front" organization, or "any organization listed as subversive by the attorney general" or has "instigated or encouraged or may instigate or encourage strikes,

slowdowns or other interruptions of work among the employees for the purpose of aiding or supporting the world Communist movement or a Communist government."

The SACB is empowered to prevent any person or union it "has reason to believe" follows policies identical to those of "Communist" organizations, from functioning as a labor official or as a union, on pain of heavy fines up to \$10,000 for each day they continue in business after being outlawed, and up to five years in prison.

This bill of 30-odd pages, sets up a detailed and very flexible thought-controlled pattern under which a government agency could kill almost any union, or cause the jailing of any union leader, who may be a likely target. It is an ingenious arrangement under which it is quite easy to turn one into a "Communist"—just as easy as McCarthy turns Americans for Democratic Action into a "Communist front." As the United Mine Workers Journal says in its editorial:

"This is a clever ruse by which men can be accused of 'guilt by association' in one particular city and the whole wage structure and working conditions in a particular industry outlawed nationwide. This is certainly dealing from the bottom of the deck in the matter of industry-wide bargaining."

THUS EVEN A UNION like the United Mine Workers, which certainly felt safe from the charge of "Communism" sees itself affected by the bill which it describes as a "clever ruse." In these days of McCarthyism and McCarranism there isn't a union that can feel safe. The fear the AFL expressed nearly three years ago when it condemned the McCarran Law because it was a threat to the whole labor movement, is fully confirmed. But the labor movement now faces the challenge in earnest. The times call for more than adoption of mere resolutions on the matter. They demand unity and vigorous action to defeat this fascist-type of legislation.

Brass Hats Fear Returning GIs To Spread Truth

By MAX GORDON

RULING CIRCLES of our country are facing a propaganda crisis which has thrown them into a dither. The Pentagon's greatest fear centers about what the returning Korean GI prisoners of war will report when they get back, especially about their part in waging germ warfare, but including also the treatment they received, the things they learned about the struggle for Korean independence, etc.

In a desperate effort to discredit in advance these first hand reports, the Pentagon issued a release about a fantastic process of "brain-washing" which the POWs supposedly undergo at the hands of their captors, whereby the "thoughts and philosophies of a lifetime can sometimes be swept out of the mind."

Newsweek for April 13 shows what is really bothering the Pentagon and its propaganda agents controlling the bulk of the press and radio.

"Many POWs returned by the Reds would undoubtedly 'confess' that they had waged germ warfare before their capture," the magazine writes.

THE PENTAGON statement also complained that the POWs received "deceitfully soft and ingratiating treatment" from the Chinese and Korean Peoples Armies.

In other words, the POWs were deceived into thinking they had received "soft" treatment.

The Pentagon statement confessed that Army officers looked through every letter sent out by POWs, or more than 29,000 of them. It reported it found "Communist propaganda in some degree" (meaning peace sentiments) in virtually every one of them.

Most vicious and brutal comment came from Scripps-Howard columnist Jim Lucas, who virtually proposed that relatives of returning GIs who may be critical of the nation's imperialist policy in Korea should treat them as mentally ill.

LUCAS LISTS a number of things these POWs may claim about the war. Most of them were reported from Korea by newspapermen in the early stages of the war—before military censorship was clamped down and newspaper stories "co-ordinated."

A second rift in the curtain of lies feared by the country's propaganda dictators comes from the ten newspaper publishers and executives who recently visited Moscow for a few days.

They reported they had no trouble getting around the city by themselves, and found people everywhere freely and fervently expressing the desire for peace. They found, too, that Moscow's subways are beautiful.

This was too much. And so the propaganda mills began to grind in order to discredit them even before they left Moscow.

AN EDITORIAL in the New York Daily News of April 11 is typical of the frightened nonsense written about them.

"Their accounts of their experiences are of next to no value as indicators of what is actually cooking in Russia," the News screams. "For one thing, these persons are newspaper and radio executives, not reporters; and it is regrettable that they didn't take two or three genuine reporters along. For another, Moscow is the showcase of the Soviet Union. . . . These Americans saw only some of Moscow."

Aside from being downright silly, the editorial lied. For the visiting newspaper people had written from Great Britain, as well as Moscow.



ERNEST T. WEIR

Head of National Steel Says: 'People of Russia, China, U.S. Want Peace . . . Pay Attention to That'

PITTSBURGH

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of National Steel, the fifth largest American steel company, says peace will be good business.

Peace will increase the demand for steel far more than any wartime economy can, he told Pittsburgh newspapers.

Weir said this just after announcing a new \$85,000,000 expansion program for National Steel. Some \$35,000,000 of this sum will be used to expand the big continuous strip steel plant at Weirton, W. Va.

Weir announced that he is leaving for Europe Saturday to "sound out" European opinion on the present "world situation."

HE BELIEVES the people everywhere want peace.

"It is Weir's firm opinion," reported the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, "that the Russians are now in earnest about making a deal with the West, and that the chances of real peace are good. He declared:

"The people of the world—Russia, China, the United States—all want peace. It's up to the leaders to pay attention to that."

Country Needs Labor Program to Ward Off Bust

By BERNARD BURTON

SWIFTLY MOVING EVENTS have made imperative a labor-backed program to ward off mass unemployment and depression. The events, however, were not the new opportunities for peace presented by the Soviet Union, China and the peoples democracies of East Europe. Our economy was heading toward a danger point long before the new opportunities for peace.

It was heading for crisis because of the war economy; peace would provide the means of averting a crisis provided steps were taken immediately for a peace and jobs program. The crisis danger was pointed up by the AFL's Executive Council as long ago as last February. The CIO convention noted it in December.

The main danger point noted by both labor bodies was what the AFL called the "ominous disparity" between ability to buy and ability to produce. That disparity was a result of the war economy itself, with its speedup, heavy taxes, high rents and prices—all serving to depress the purchasing power of the workers while boosting production.

IT IS TRUE, for example, that "defense" orders account for 20 percent of the output of the auto industry. But the bulk of output must go to consumers. And that's where the rub comes in. The Wall Street Journal noted on April 9 that although auto production is still climbing, cars are not moving quickly enough off dealers' lots and show rooms.

The usual spring sprouting in auto sales," said the WSJ, "is widely absent from used-car lots. Prices have slipped at a time when they often rise. Stocks are heavy. Dealers' profit margins are getting slimmer."

There is concern now that on top of inability to sell to consumers, armaments orders will also be cut. It was this picture which lent significance to the letter to Eisenhower from Walter P. Reuther, president of both the United Auto Workers and the CIO.

REUTHER URGED that steps be taken at once to "provide full employment in the critical months and years ahead."

"It is fantastic and inhuman," Reuther wrote, "that in Wall Street and elsewhere men should be afraid that 'peace will break out' and depression will follow. As rational human beings, we need to take counsel together, think, talk and act responsibly and quickly to replace fear with practical plans and confidence that such plans can and will be carried into effect."

Reuther urged the President to call "a broadly representative conference at the earliest possible date to draft a work sheet for full production and full employment."

A CONFERENCE is certainly needed for action on a peace and jobs program. But if results are to be accomplished it would be the height of folly for labor to put any reliance in Eisenhower and his millionaire cabinet, which the UAW convention itself characterized as one dominated by "Big Business."

Confirmation of that fact came last week when William J. Grade, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, insisted that the Eisenhower administration stick to the Hoover-like program which would guarantee mass unemployment and a depression.

Members of the NAM, it should

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Rigged Polls in Japan and South Africa Bare Farce of 'Free Elections' in 'Free World'

RIGGED ELECTIONS in the Union of South Africa last Wednesday and in Japan today (Sunday) have focussed world attention on the growing destruction of parliamentary democracy in capitalist countries.

The South African and Japanese developments served to underscore recent attacks on democratic institutions in a number of other countries, including Italy, France, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, British Central Africa, Iran and the United States of America.

This trend in the capitalist countries was in sharp contrast to

an opposite trend in the Socialist countries, such as Hungary and China, where preparations for elections are now under way.

IN SOUTH AFRICA's rigged election the falsity of the sham "democratic" procedure was exposed by these facts:

(1) Main issue of the election was Premier Malan's program of apartheid (segregation) involving the fate of the 75 percent of South Africa's 12 million people who are Africans, Asians and so-called "Colored" people; but only about one-half of the 3,000,000 white

population, that is one-eighth of the total population, had the right to cast a vote on this issue involving the fate of 9,000,000 South Africans.

(2) Under the two-party system (Premier Malan's Nationalist Party and the United Party) the 9,000,000 Africans, Asians and Colored people were denied representation; both parties favored segregation, differing only on the method of enforcing it.

(3) The traditional system of giving rural votes greater weight than urban votes (similar to Georgia) was maintained.

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THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

• West Europe Production Lags • Hunger Worse in Mid-East

THE CAPITALIST WORLD was in trouble last week—serious trouble. Most newsworthy events exemplified three major trends:

1. The trend toward economic stagnation and decline: The Organization for European Economic Cooperation announced that in Western Europe "production has remained static for the last 15 months and in some countries has been declining. Manufacturers are hesitant to make any new commitments." (N. Y. Times, April 14.)

The United Nations' "Review of Economic Conditions in the Middle East" declared April 12 that "the rate of increase in agricultural production (for 1951 and 1952) was lower than the rate of growth in population," and that although "imports of foodstuffs to cover the inadequacies of domestic production tended to increase, per capita consumption in the region as a whole did not rise in relation to the pre-war period. . . . That is, hunger conditions are worse than before the war."

In Argentina, the cost of living index stands at 606.9 against a base of 100 in 1943, but consumer goods industries are declining. Though 100,000 workers are swelling the labor force annually, industrial employment dropped from 965,000 in 1943

to 943,000 in 1952.

In Pakistan the government said April 9 the entire population of 75,000,000 face imminent famine unless 1,500,000 tons of wheat are imported this month. "Some people have been driven to living on wild vegetation."

In Japan, President Eisenhower's decision to postpone for a year any revision of tariff laws spread gloom. Facing a trade crisis, Japanese businessmen were unloading stocks and bonds on the Tokyo market.

THE SECOND TREND was the growing contradictions among the big imperialist powers:

The Churchill Government tried to shore up the British dike against inundation by Wall Street's flood with (1) a tax program which, while giving nominal decreases to the workers and middle classes, bestowed sizable benefits on big business to improve its competitive position vis-a-vis the United States, Western Europe and Japan; and (2) a meeting in London of 27 delegates and observers from the British West Indies on the question of Caribbean Federation—a project to secure British interests in this area against increasing Yankee infringement.

Last week Britain was also the sole country refusing to sign the World Wheat Agreement

which enables the U. S. to unload its wheat at its own prices, which Britain is not willing to pay; besides, the British know there is plenty of wheat for sale in the Soviet Union . . . at more reasonable prices.

The Mayer government announced flatly that France would not, could not extend the period of conscription from 18 months to two years, pay more for defense than the \$3.5 billions currently appropriated. . . . The French Socialists said they would refuse to ratify the European Army Treaty in its present form. This was another blow to Washington's pet European Army project—a reflection of French hostility to the resurgence of German militarism.

Washington announced on the eve of the meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council (NATO), that the U. S. will support a resurrected Nazi-led army if Chancellor Adenauer is able to push through the upper house of Parliament the "contractual agreement" and European Army Treaty. Today (Sunday) in Hamburg, Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party maps election campaign strategy.

THE THIRD TREND was the growth of contradictions between the imperialist powers and the colonial and semi-colonial peoples:

In Liao State of Indo-China, an advance by the Vietnamese (Continued on Page 11)

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Poland Commemorates Warsaw Ghetto Rising

EXTENSIVE plans for the commemoration of the tenth anniversary on April 19 of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising are being made throughout Poland. It was announced jointly by the Jewish Historical Institute of Warsaw and the Jewish Social and Cultural Society.

Many public organizations — including farm, factory and school groups — will participate in honoring the Jewish heroes whose remarkable military operation against the Nazis is a source of pride to the entire Polish nation. The focal point of the countrywide memorial tribute will be the ceremonies at the huge granite monument which stands at the entrance to the former Warsaw Ghetto. The monument's inscription — **TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE: ITS HEROES AND ITS MATYRS** — is written in Polish, Yiddish and Hebrew.

A review of Jewish life in Poland during the past year shows that Polish Jews have become closely integrated into the national community. Unlike the conditions during the prewar period, Jews in the new Poland are equals in every sphere of the country's economic and political life and share completely in the development of the country's culture. The new Polish Constitution (Articles 69 and 70) expressly forbids the spreading of hatred or contempt or the humiliation of citizens or the infringement of the rights of citizens because of their nationality, race or religion.

★
WHILE FEWER than 80,000 Jews live in Poland today, all Jews able to work are gainfully employed in industry, farming, the professions and in public administration. Hundreds of Jews have taken special vocational training courses to qualify them for skilled jobs and many Jews have achieved outstanding work records earning for themselves the honored title of labor champion. Four Jewish workers — Abraham Gdalewicz, Mendel Dratner, Berl Fredro, Jakub

Szmerling — in the Pafawag railway car plant in Wroclaw, recently received gold and silver medals for their services.

K. Pinkert, director of the Dzierzonow Radio Factory, was personally decorated by Prime Minister Boleslaw Bierut for his distinguished work as a plant executive.

High honors have also been bestowed by the Polish government on M. Szafranek, head of the industrial cooperative named after the well-known American Jewish scholar and writer, Moissaye Olgin.

Other Jewish workers and executives in Lower Silesian industries who have won public recognition are Laja Czerwien, F. Gold, D. Jakubowicz, Benjamin Grade, S. Fuks, Lejb Laki and Jakub Sobelman. More and more Jews occupy positions in key branches of industry. They work side-by-side with non-Jews and every sign of past antagonism has vanished. Brotherly relations have replaced the frictions of the prewar past in the common effort to help Poland attain its great industrial goals.

★
THE ELEVEN JEWISH schools from the elementary to the junior college level are now subsidized by funds provided by the national budget and are an integral part of the state educational system. The curriculums of the schools are taught in the Yiddish language and many of the textbooks, supplied by the State Textbook Publishing House, are also in Yiddish. The Jewish Teachers College in Warsaw is designed to prepare personnel for all Jewish schools while special courses are offered by universities to improve the qualifications of those already working in the classrooms.

At a national congress of teachers held in Warsaw last August, the Jewish schools in Lodz and Szczecin were praised as model schools. Szymon Ferdman, principal of Szczecin's I. L. Peretz School (named after the great Jewish writer), received a silver medal for his outstanding work while the Peretz School

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Guatemala's Land Reform

The Peasants Shout 'Viva'

Guatemala on April 7 filed a complaint with the United Nations that a hostile campaign had been organized against the country by U. S. agents, and that intervention in her internal affairs was indicated. Behind this hostile campaign is the anger of United Fruit Co., and other Wall Street interests, at the land reform undertaken by the Arbenz government. In the following article we are privileged to present an eye witness account, by our own correspondent, of this great democratic land reform which has enraged U. S. imperialism.

By HELEN SIMON
GUATEMALA CITY.

LAND hungry peasants throughout Latin America are eagerly watching Guatemala to learn if the Land Reform will work. In nearby El Salvador, ground under the heel of a brutal dictatorship, peasants are noting that the Guatemalan field workers



who used to drift down for higher harvest pay are no longer so available, as they are receiving land of their own.

In Mexico, where land reform was so bravely launched in the 30s under progressive president Lazaro Cardenas, observers are

happy to note how Guatemala is avoiding the pitfalls which trapped the Mexican experiment.

There, the farms were given away outright—and most of them were soon bought up by the moneyed gentry. Here the farms are being sold upon nominal payment of five percent of the yearly crop—and cannot be resold until paid for in 25-year period. Those farms given out for life-time use upon payment for 25 years of three percent of the annual crop can never be sold.

There, credits for the new farm owners were poorly organized, hard to get. Here the soon-to-be launched Banco Agrario Nacional, with an initial capital of \$10,000,000 will provide credit for the beneficiaries of the land reform, for renters and small landowners (under 220 acres), giving easy terms and being flexible in case of drought or other, natural calamity. If there is any foreclosing, the land will revert to the government, not to individuals.

★
THE FIRST accomplishment to date of the Land Reform which president Jacobo Arbenz Guzman pointed out in his March 1 report was the selection by the peasants themselves of 986 Local Agrarian Committees, with 3,900 members.

When one visits an entrega (handing out) of land today, as I did in Chimaltenango, they see the eager peasant faces and listens to the rousing vivas for Land Reform and for the government, one finds it hard to believe that only a year ago pioneer Communist and labor organizers literally risked their lives when they brought the message of land reform to the peasantry. Yet that is a fact.

The president reported that 258,795 acres had so far been expropriated and 55,482 of these handed out to 5,785 families. Already these figures are greatly out-dated, as daily one reads of several new expropriations, and new entregas. The biggest expropriation of all was of 207,400 acres from the Compania Agricola—a United Fruit subsidiary—which was confirmed

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GUATEMALA PRESIDENT Jacobo Arbenz Guzman talks things over with a peasant at the first "entrega" (handing out) of the land.

New China Industry Grows with Soviet Technical Aid

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PEKING (By Mail)

AT THE Gran Hotel de Peking, where I stayed for several months, there were perhaps a score of Soviet experts and their families living. One sees them strolling through the Tung An markets, buying trinkets, or stopping at a store that specializes in Soviet goods.

One does not see Soviet soldiers in China, for the simple reason that there are none there. The exception would be those forces which share the Port Arthur Naval Base with Chinese forces, pursuant to one of the agreements reached in February, 1950, and extended at the Moscow discussions in August-September 1952—a reminder of the military aspect of the Sino-Soviet alliance.

But one does see Russians in Peking and in other parts of China: they are the Soviet engineers, technicians and agricultural experts who are assisting Chinese construction.

You never have the feeling that the Soviet technical people demand or receive anything else than the usual and very ample Chinese hospitality. In the same hotel where hundreds of foreign guests of many nationalities are

coming and going all the time, the Soviet experts go about their affairs with simplicity and reserve. They are attached to the particular organizations for which they work and may have interpreters like other visitors. Like all guests automobile transport is there when needed. Longtime residents in Peking say that the Soviet people never use the "san lun's," the tricycles driven by what used to be called "ricksha boys." That seems to be a matter of principle with the Russians although these pedicabs are widely used by the Chinese and by many visitors.

At the airports, Soviet arrivals go through the same passport and baggage inspection as every one else. Dr. Sunderlal, an Indian expert who edited the findings of the Indian Goodwill mission which visited China in the fall of 1951, cites the case of a Russian citizen in some outlying province, arrested for a serious misdemeanor. It was handled like any other case. Extra-territoriality privileges were abandoned in one of the first acts of the Soviet government in 1917; they do not exist today.

Soviet technical assistance to China has been a very important factor in the speed of her rehabilitation; the Chinese are very grateful for it, and they view the Soviet engineers as "bro-



—People's China

ke" older brothers. The Chinese press is full of detailed reports of this assistance and new methods of doing things are being widely adopted in China's industry.

OF COURSE, this technical assistance is entirely different from anything that the United Nations or any western country could offer China. Because the Soviet Union is itself a socialist country, where there are no private corporations, the Soviet engineer does not represent a money-making institution. He is not fostering Soviet investments

in China, for there are none; his work is not geared to anybody's profits back home, for no profit is involved. He is not concerned with doing a job in such a way that the companies he represents will have markets for the most expensive possible equipment, or be an exclusive source of supply. All that kind of thing doesn't exist here.

The job of the Soviet engineer is not to perpetuate his task, but to make it unnecessary by training Chinese to do it. For example, when the Chinese-Changchun railway was transferred from joint Soviet-Chinese control to Chinese control at the end of 1952, Premier Chou En-lai decorated 1,300 Soviet engineers. It was revealed that they had trained 20,000 Chinese technicians since 1950.

★
SOVIET ASSISTANCE is distinguished by two features. On one hand, it is on a very high technological level, having absorbed everything which the most advanced western countries have to offer. On the other hand, it adjusts itself to local Chinese conditions and stresses the use of cheap, readily available materials, provided they will do the job. An almost automatic linen mill has just been opened at Harbin, in the great Northeast, often called Manchuria; the machines and instal-

lations were Russian. Soviet high-speed lathe operations are becoming very popular and methods of deep ploughing, close planting, seed selection and other features of the highly-developed Soviet agriculture are being introduced. The USSR holds back nothing which it knows about modern technology. Why should it?

The Huai project and other irrigation works gave instance of the other element: instead of using heavy steel girders, Soviet practice was to use light ones; instead of importing steel rails from abroad (as was the case in American engineering practice before Liberation) the Soviet advisers stress the maximum use of local resources, and thus gave the initial boost to the Chinese in manufacturing wooden sluiceways, or using timber to bolster the Yellow River railway bridge.

Technical assistance on the scene however is not the whole story. Delegations of Chinese in different fields are travelling westwards to study and learn from the USSR.

Today China and the Soviet Union are compatible; the methods of one can assist the other. The stronger China becomes, the less necessary Soviet help will be, and in giving this help, there is nothing which the Soviet Union gains that is not China's benefit as well.

Labor Comes Out Fighting Against NY Budget Steal

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE FIGHT AGAINST the higher fare Transit Authority and "ghost town" service cuts of key functions reached a peak last week when organized labor joined against the Dewey-Impellitteri "soak the tax"

budget at public hearings in City Hall. Not in years has anyone seen the outpouring of unionists and the united struggle of CIO, AFL and Independent unions such as the three-day demonstrations which jolted Mayor Impellitteri and the Board of Estimate.

The Transport Workers Union dramatized labor's participation against the Wall Street steal with a massive rally at the close of the hearings. More than 6,500 TWU members picketed outside City Hall and an estimated 10,000 filled Murray Street from Church St. to Broadway.

THEIR CHANTS and protests could be heard in the Board of Estimate chamber where the city officials were hearing arguments on the Mayor's billion dollar budget. While the transit workers mobilized against the Authority plan and warned that "if the city fires a single one of you we'll act—and act fast" members of Local 475 of the UE, child care center workers and mothers were echoing the TWU challenge to the higher-fare Authority deal inside City Hall.

The three-day budget hearings saw the civil service workers organized in the CIO, Civil Service Forum and AFL display a greater common front than ever before in city history. The three major municipal employe organizations blasted the threat of increased fares. They warned that "Condon-Wadlin law or no Condon-Wadlin law" the impending cuts in 15,000 jobs and reduced services would

result in "direct job action," and demanded that the Mayor "stop buck-passing and pussy-footing" and lead a "sincere, honest, all-out fight" in Albany at the Special Sessions.

BUT MORE THAN that, for the first time, the Board heard an AFL civil service spokesman, John J. DeLury, speak for municipal affiliates of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Howard P. Barry, AFL head of the Union of Firemen's Association, hit at the root of the city's fiscal crisis. DeLury demanded that the city get after the underassessed big property owners and stop shackling the tenants, municipal employes, straphangers and consumers with taxes and gouges.

Barry, whose UFA members picketed City Hall 7,000 strong in uniform, called for unity inside the Administration, with labor and the people "to take on Albany—or we'll be forced to take on New York City." He, too, warned that if the Impellitteri regime went through with its threat to fire over a thousand firemen "we'll take a pledge from every member of the department for immediate and direct action."

MORRIS IUSHEWITZ, City CIO Council secretary, and James C. Quinn, head of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council, after a joint message insisting on a special budget hearing for labor, made separate but common demands for wage increases, an end

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THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

- New Rosenberg Case Evidence
- Rap McCarthyism at N.Y. Hearing

ANOTHER BIG HOLE was knocked in the frame-up case rigged by the government against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

This was the revelation that the so-called "expensive console table" allegedly given to the Rosenbergs as a reward for having "stolen the atom bomb" was really bought at New York department store, R. H. Macy, as the Rosenbergs said. A signed affidavit of a Macy employe knocks the government's yarn about the console table into a cocked hat. The government never dared to bring this evidence into court. It is expected that the Supreme Court may act on the case April 27. The court has twice refused to review the case whose shabby frame-up character has shocked millions the world over.

"PROFESSIONAL anti-Communists" are really attacking conservatives who do not agree with them, Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer told the American Association of University Women meeting at Arlington, Va. Mrs. Meyer is the wife of the publisher of the Washington Post who recently aroused much support throughout the country by attacking the Velde, Jenner, McCarthy witchhunters invading the schools and churches.

Their anti-Communism, she said, referring to the "professional anti-Communists" is nothing but a screen for their hatred of the sound, honest stable members of society.

She listed as the victims of the "professional anti-Communists"

such men as Gen. Marshall, Bishop Oxman, Dulles and Bohlen.

SIMON W. GERSON, legislative director of the New York State Communist Party, told a State Board of Regents hearing that "if McCarthyism grows, Dean Acheson, Si Gerson and a lot of others will be in concentration camps." Gerson said this in reply to a question put to him by the Regents' counsel, Bruce Bromley. The Regents is holding hearings to put the label of "subversive" on the Communist Party in accord with the Feinberg Law regarding the employment of teachers in the schools who belong to one of the nearly two hundred organizations listed by the Attorney General. The state must make its own list. Gerson's hard-hitting testimony emphasized that Communists give full support to all democratic governments where the people have the right to make social changes as they wish. He refuted the idea that old and obsolete statements made more than 20 years ago by individual leaders represent the Communists' views today. He warned that the "anti-Communist" witchhunt will rob all teachers of their democratic freedom.

AID McCARRAN VICTIM

PERU, Ind. (FP).—Support for defense of former Michigan State Sen. Stanley Nowak in the denaturalization drive against him was voted by the District 9 convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers here.



LEONARD W. HALL

Take a Look at Record of GOP's New Chairman

WASHINGTON.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL Committee has got itself a new chairman. The man is judge Leonard W. Hall of New York, who served seven times as a reactionary member of Congress.

Conviction that a change was absolutely necessary was arrived at a couple of weeks ago. A Kansas legislative committee declared GOP national chairman C. Wesley Roberts had evaded the spirit of a state lobbying act when he served as adviser on the sale of a hospital to the state and took an \$11,000 fee.

Republicans, of course, hailed Hall as a leader of the people, but the Democratic National Committee pointed out his performance in Congress was not quite consistent with official pronouncements made by Eisenhower.

Hall's record also includes votes to scuttle price controls, to end rent control, to prevent building more hospitals, to kill slum clearance and public housing, to pass the Taft-Hartley act and for overriding the veto, for private power, against rural electrification and to stop loans to tenant farmers.

Rosenberg Rally Sun. At Randall's

A NATION-WIDE survey made this week indicates that the Randall's Island Rosenberg Rally next Sunday afternoon, April 26, will usher in a period of intensive clemency activity throughout the country.

The rally, sponsored by the New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, will feature among the speakers Prof. Stephen Love, noted legal authority of Chicago, in addition to a dramatic presentation entitled "The Rosenberg Story."

The survey, conducted by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case, showed heightened public interest in the case as communities were informed of newly uncovered evidence of perjury and fraud in the trial.

The Los Angeles campaign was found to be one of the strongest in the country. In the past few weeks chain letters circulated to ask signatures for clemency reached 35,000.

Activities included formation of some 157 committees in surrounding towns and cities, tables in a number of union halls at which signatures are being solicited for the friend-of-the-court brief, as well as independent committees of students.

U.S. Steel Lawyer Is Prosecutor Of Steve Nelson

By ART SHIELDS

STEVE NELSON and his four comrades are fighting the billionaire frameup gang from a tiny headquarters in a two-story ramshackle building at 147 Washington Pl. The two little defense rooms are as plainly furnished as the Boston office from which the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee made its historic fight.

And the funds — workers funds — are very small for the defense office is OUTSIDE of the Golden Triangle in more ways than one. But the spirit — the solid working-class faith of Nelson, Ben Carathers, Bill Albertson, Irving Weissman and Jim Dolsen — is immense.

The frameup gang, however, has the whole taxing power of the monopolists' government behind it. And it is housed in the massive Federal Building that runs down a long block of the Golden Triangle, 10 stories high. Here visitors can ramble past many doors of the offices of the U. S. Attorney where frameup witnesses are being schooled, while the FBI is tutoring other stoolies on another floor.

THIS TRIAL is run more crudely than the last Foley Square proceeding. There the judge "polished off some of the ragged edges of the frameup," while denying due process in all essential respects, as Al Lannon said.

But here defense lawyers are not even allowed to state the grounds for their objections in the presence of the jury. And Attorney Bertram Edises has thrice been threatened with contempt action by Judge Rabe F. Marsh.

Here the members of the jury panel, from which the jury was chosen, were handpicked by

Judges, Chambers of Commerce and American Legion leaders, and representatives of the prosecutor's office.

A fair trial can not be expected under such conditions, even if the prosecutor wanted to give it. But the chief prosecutor — U. S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle — is a friend of the Steel Trust. Court records show that he asked a Federal Judge in October, 1951, to dismiss a Government suit for \$100,000,000 against the U. S. Steel Corp., which dominates Pittsburgh with the help of the Mellon interests. Steel Corp. officials had confessed that they sold the Government defective ship plates during the war, after faking the chemical analysis of the steel. Ships broke up and sank. Nevertheless the Court called off the suit at Boyle's request.

SOME OF BOYLE's witnesses have been spies and stoolies for the big monopolies many years. Thus last week's witness, William Nowell of Detroit, confessed that one of his first testifying jobs was for the Ford Motor Co. His paymasters hired him to smear the United Auto Workers as "Communist" in 1941.

Nowell's target here was Steve Nelson. He testified that he went to school with Nelson in Moscow 21 years ago. That was 16 years before the period covered by the indictment began. Nowell left the Communist Party in 1936, 12 years before the indictment period. Judge Marsh refused to strike out

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THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

- Puerto Ricans Segregated
- Negro Soldiers Rap Terror

PUERTO RICAN WORKERS, hired as farm laborers in the South, have been separated by the jimcrow laws, it was revealed this week in hearings before the House Appropriations Committee. Light-complexioned Puerto Ricans, the committee was told, went to "white" schools while dark-complexioned Puerto Ricans were sent to "colored" schools. The government of Puerto Rico announced it would not agree to having workers sent to the United States unless it was agreed there would be no segregation.

NEGRO Air Force soldiers, stationed at Webb Air Force Base near Big Spring, Texas complained of a reign of terror by local policemen this week in a formal letter to Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-NY). The soldiers reported that one of them had been nearly blinded by a white policeman and that others had been given "unmerciful beatings" and unusual persecutions. The protest was signed by five soldiers who demanded an investigation of Big Spring officials.

THE RIGHT TO SEGREGATE is being asked by 64 organizations in a petition to the U. S. Supreme Court, seeking sanction for damage suits in state courts against signers of white-only covenants who sell property to Negroes. Growing out of a California case involving the breaking of a 1944 covenant, the present suit, supported

by 40 property owners' groups and 24 civic organizations, claims that their right to make and enforce a contract is violated by a state court's refusal to accept a damage suit. The groups supporting the action are located in Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, District of Columbia and California.

IN ATLANTA, GA., Gov. Herman Talmadge, continued to make frightening noises at U. S. Supreme Court, now considering decisions in suits to abolish segregated schools in 17 southern states. Talmadge hinted that he would have to abolish public schools in his state in the event jimcrow was outlawed "to avoid bloodshed."

NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES have put forth 18 candidates in the coming municipal elections and the campaign is proceeding despite Klan threats of violence. Councilmanic posts are sought in Charlotte, Asheville, Gastonia, Chapel Hill, Durham, Raleigh, Concord, Asheboro, Greenboro, High Point, Selma and Smithfield.

Last week the KKK burned a cross in front of the Smithfield home of Walter Sanders, Jr., candidate for town commissioner, but he continued his campaign. In Asheville, A. S. Reynolds, secretary of the Market Street YMCA, and a leader of the Jobs-for-Negroes movement, was dismissed because he supported the candidacy of T. A. McDowell for city council.

He Called People "Water Buffalos"

By ART SHIELD

THE name Cabot Lodge, Jr., suggests many things to the visitors, who watch the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations and the UN Building.

To Filipino visitors the name spells RACISM. They remember when Lodge wrote that Filipinos were just "water buffalos," who were born to "endure" and to "submit" to the "strong" men from the "North."

They remember also when Lodge wrote that "only low-grade Americans marry Filipinos," and that "socially we do not accept" the offering of such mixed marriages.

To some students the name Lodge suggests the philosophy of Nietzsche the ideologist of the "superman" or *Uebermensch*, because our UN delegate acclaimed the "rights" of the "strong against the weak" in his book—"The Cult of Weakness."

But to aristocratic old Bostonians President Eisenhower's chief delegate is a Boston Blue Blood of the bluest blue, whom it took many generations to develop.

HOW MANY generations the common man cannot guess. Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr., the grandfather of our junior, said that maybe the family line started with a certain Cabot, who came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. But Junior's grandpa wasn't sure. He only knew the long line began long ago.

You see Henry, Jr., isn't just a Lodge. His blood is much bluer than that. He's a Cabot first of all. And the old Boston saying is that "the Cabots speak only to God."

Old Henry Sr., the late Senator, said the Cabots first struck it rich when his great grandfather, George Cabot, a skipper-merchant, tradod rum to "the colonies in the South" before the American revolution. What Cabot got for his rum in the West Indies trade is not told. But New England rum traders traditionally bartered their liquor for human flesh, i.e., slaves.

George Cabot became very rich, and very reactionary too. He called Jefferson an "anarchist," and detested the author of the Declaration of Independence as his descendant, Henry, Jr., detests the memory of President Roosevelt.

In his old age the old rum-trader predicted that the Union of the States was facing eventually "dissolution." The Union was to bust up with England getting some colonies back, he believed. And in the War of 1812 he headed the Massachusetts delegation to the notorious Hartford convention, when this treacherous dissolution was discussed.

THE DESCENDANTS of George Cabot are the financial princes of New England today. They are leaders of the imperialist ruling class that America's chief delegate speaks for the United Nations.

There is Cousin Paul Cabot, for instance. Cousin Paul is a director of J. P. Morgan & Co., the directing center of a \$5 billion dollar banking and industrial empire that stretches from New York to London, to Paris, to Madrid, to Rome, to Bombay to Tokyo, and across the Pacific again to Valparaiso and elsewhere.

Cousin Paul is also a director of the National Dairy Products Co. (Sheffield Farms, etc.), the milk trust which squeezes the farmer and housewife in many



LODGE

states.

Cousin Tom Cabot, the president of the United Fruit Co., gets help from his UN kinsman, and he helps Henry, Jr. as well. His company owns a half million acres of banana lands in the Caribbean and controls several Caribbean governments, whose UN delegates take orders from Henry, Jr. Currently United Fruit is trying to overturn the democratic Guatemalan government. (See page 5).

THERE ARE OTHER Cabot cousins, whom we reckon by dozens, whom the chief UN delegate represents. There is Cousin Henry Cabot, whose State Street Co. of Boston, sucks up the financial blood of hundreds of thousands of people. There are Sam Godfrey, Higginson, Harold, Charles, Edward and other Cabots with vast public utilities, banks, insurance companies, gas, coal and textile concerns behind them.

They are all behind Delegate Henry when he tries to use the UN as an instrument of imperialist aggression.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., did not go into banking and industry like his cousins, when he got out of Harvard. He played at newspaper work for awhile instead, then traveled to the Asian colonies to view what he called the "tropical man."

He wrote up his conclusions in Harper's Magazine in January, 1930, just after visiting the Philippines. The article must have delighted his United Fruit cousin.

Henry, Jr., found that the "tropical man" was intended to work for the "strong" Northern man.

That was the way nature made the "tropical man," this silly young imperialist declared. "The tropical man always submits," and the rule of the "Northern" man over the "tropical man" must be "accepted as a fact," he asserted.

LODGE WAS UTTERLY contemptuous of the Filipino peasants he saw plowing their rice paddy fields with their native water buffalos.

He considers the Filipinos water buffalos too.

"... The Malay," he told his Harper readers, "... was called by the Spaniards the brother of the water buffalo." The water buffalo or carabao, enjoys sitting in one place. The Malay has always put up with tyranny and brutality because these are so much less trouble than to show an active interest in one's destiny.

The descendant of the rum-trader George Cabot urges treating the "tropical man" tough.

As one goes round the world from New York east," he told his readers, "the word tyranny seems less and less objectionable"

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Steel Workers Talking Wages as June 30 Nears

By JOE BAKER

WAGES for the more than 600,000 organized basic steel workers will be reopened for negotiation on June 30, in accord with the contract between the CIO United Steelworkers of America and the steel corporations.

The stage for the wage re-opening is being set by a mounting struggle between the steelworkers and the companies in nearly every mill.

The outcome of the November elections was taken by the steel barons as the go-ahead signal for a new get-tough policy. At his inauguration as President of the United Steelworkers, CIO, David J. McDonald said:

"... We can expect nothing from the new administration in

Demands Being Raised

In addition to the wage demands, other demands being put forward by steel workers in resolutions adopted by locals include:

- Time and a half for Saturdays; double time for Sundays;
- An FEP contract clause as an economic demand that can result in higher-paying jobs for thousands of Negro, Mexican and Puerto Rican workers;
- Complete elimination of the North-South differential;
- Make the companies pay the full cost of increased pension and welfare benefits;
- A unified union policy and program on incentive and bonuses aimed at abolishing company abuses and misuses.

Washington... we'll have to fight with might and main to keep them from taking things away...

Steelworkers agree with this because they know, from their own experience, what to expect; for the same bosses who now openly run the government are the ones who have been coming down with an iron hand on the men in the mills. And the steelworker: have been fighting—with might and main—and sometimes without the support of international representatives of the union!

DOZENS OF WILD-CATS, stoppages and slow-downs have swept through the mills since February—explosive actions of the workers against speed-up in various forms: changing of incentive rates; crew-cutting and by-passing of seniority; increasing of workloads; new, severe disciplines, etc. With the expansion program just about completed, the steel moguls have turned their attention to increased productivity per worker as the main means of attaining maximum profits in the mills.

President J. L. Mauthe of Youngstown Sheet and Tube set the 1953 goal for the industry

How Steel Trust Stretched Production

Since 1935 the steel corporations have reduced the amount of labor for each ton of steel as follows:

Year	Tons Production Per Wage Worker
1935	83.81
1940	125.51
1945	181.62
1948	176.
1949	158.61
1950	192.39
1951	194.68

(—From Moody's Industrials.)

when he said, in December, 1952: "The (new) facilities should be more efficient than the older mills now in operation. They should be able to turn out more and better steel with less labor. The most promising area for cutting costs is by reducing the amount of labor required in producing a ton of steel." (Our emphasis).

But wages have lagged far behind the rise in profits, taxes, prices. This is especially true for those workers in the lowest ten classifications, who have also received little or nothing from the tremendous increase in productivity.

As the date of the wage re-opening approaches, the steelworkers now engaged in battles against speed-up will more and more turn their attention to the fight for higher wages.

Discussions have already begun among the men and women who make steel, and, as always, interest is keenest among the lowest ten classifications—those making from \$1.43½ an hour upwards to \$1.90.

IT IS IN THIS wage category that the bulk of the Negro, Mexican, Puerto Rican, youth and what remains of the women workers, are to be found. Today, the gap between the lowest-paid and the highest-paid has widened to \$1.71 an hour—a gap which has been increasingly widened in the last four wage settlements.

This discriminatory wage policy is part of the design to divide the workers and weaken the union.

There is not a single steel worker, even among the lowest paid, who will charge that the workers in the highest brackets are making too much in wages!

No, if anything, they are not making enough.

And there is a growing recognition among workers in the higher-paying jobs that the lowest-paid are making too little and should get a bigger increase.

The discussions now shaping up in the mills and locals can have a decisive bearing on the demands that will be placed by the union's wage policy committee this June.

AT LEAST five different forms of wage increase are under consideration by steel workers at this writing:

- (1)—a flat across-the-board 15-cent an hour increase, plus ½-cent per worker per hour to go into an inequity fund to be allocated to the wages of workers in the lowest 10 classifications on the basis of continued negotiation between union and company;
- (2)—an inverse-ratio increase, whereby job classification No. 32 (the highest rate) gets 15 cents an hour increase, and each receding classification below No. 32 getting an additional ½-cent a hour, with job class No. 1 (the lowest-paid) getting 31 cents an hour;
- (3)—15 cents across-the-board for all steel workers, plus 10 cents additional for the lowest five classifications, and 5 cents additional for the next five job classes;
- (4)—15 cents across-the-board for all; and elimination of the lowest 6 classifications, and their incorporation in job class No. 7; and incorporation of

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U.S. Steel Profits Per Worker Soar

These figures for profits per EMPLOYEE of U. S. Steel (which includes foremen, sales force and all salaried personnel) show how lucrative has been this side of the drive for maximum profits:

Year	Profits per U.S. Steel employee
1946	\$ 590.00
1947	920.00
1948	972.00
1949	1,200.00
1950	1,776.00
1951	2,149.00

Had the average wages of U. S. Steel's workers kept pace with the rise in profits (before taxes), the average steel worker in 1951 would have made more than \$200 a week!

What Their Union Means to West Coast Dockers

SAN FRANCISCO

Delegates to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union convention in a "statement of policy" on the 20th anniversary of the union listed the spectacular gains made during the two decades and commented:

All these solid advances have been won through the application of certain basic union principles to which we have held steadfastly throughout these 20 years. These are the principles of rank and file unionism.

The membership is the best judge of its own welfare.

Labor unity is the key to suc-

cessful economic advancement.

Workers are indivisible; there can be no discrimination.

An injury to one is an injury to all.

No union can permit internal disunity.

Union organization must match employer organization.

Organize the unorganized.

Workers are workers the world over.

Social gains are as important as wage gains.

Jurisdictional warfare and raiding must be outlawed by labor itself.

These principles have become embodied in our constitution and our contracts. Rank and file unionism has meant

absolute democracy in union affairs, the right to referendum balloting in elections and on major strike or policy issues, low initiation fees, publicity and audits of union finances, officers' salaries geared to rank and file earnings, recall of officers, stewards system and rank and file grievance machinery.

We pledge ourselves to carry on this tradition, to fight within our locals to maintain and develop these principles, policies and practices. With continued rank and file control and with continued unity we can defeat whatever our enemies throw against us.

To the next 20 years!

Rabelais Was a Giant Of the Renaissance

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace at its meeting in Vienna proposed that during 1953 great cultural anniversaries be celebrated "with a view to developing peaceful relations between the peoples." Among events listed was the 400th anniversary of the death of the famous French writer and humanist, Rabelais.

By BEN LEVINE

APRIL, 1953, is the 400th anniversary of the death of one of the greatest writers of the European Renaissance — Francois Rabelais, known to historians of literature as the father of French prose, described by Voltaire as a "drunken philosopher," considered by college students as a raconteur of very dirty stories, praised by Balzac as "the greatest mind in modern humanity."

Rabelais—the monk who became a physician, who participated actively in the highest circles of life in the French court, who worked among the poor in a municipal hospital, who traveled widely through France and other countries—reflected in his writing that epoch of which Engels wrote: "It was the greatest revolution that the world had so far experienced. . . . It was a time that called for giants and produced giants, giants in learning, intellect and character, a time that the French correctly called the Renaissance."

RABELAIS HIMSELF summed up the period with his remark: "The Gothic night is ended, and we see only with the sun as our torch."

The giants Engels refers to were giants of intellect and activity, like Da Vinci, but we can look on the main characters of Rabelais' four "novels," Gargantua and Pantagruel, the Paul Bunyans of the Renaissance, physical giants of monstrous strength and enormous appetites, as symbols of the times.

The obscenities, with which Rabelais' stories are filled, were the "style" of the popular literature of Europe of the 14th and 15th centuries, such as the stories written by Queen Marguerite of France. No one considered Rabelais unusual in that respect, nor was his anti-clerical satire different from other popular writings which flourished in France under the protection of Francis I when he was fighting the Pope or the Holy Roman Emperor, and were censored when the King's policy changed.

Rabelais' writings were the summing up, the climax, the final result of this great literary



From a 1532 edition of Gargantua

and philosophical ferment.

THE STORY of the early life of Gargantua satirizes scholastic education, which teaches "nothing but brutishness." The last half of the first book is a satire of war aggressors. The chapter entitled "How Some Statesmen of Picrochole, by Hairbrained Counsel, Put Him in Extreme Danger," is funnier than the scene in Chaplin's "Great Dictator," in which Hitler juggles a world globe.

The book ends with the famous account of the abbey of the Telemites, Rabelais' contribution to Utopian literature. The faith in humanity, which is the core of every great people's revolution, is summarized by the inscription on the gate of the abbey, "Fay ce que vouldras," "Do what thou wilt." And Rabelais explains:

"Because men that are free, well-born, well-bred and conversant in honest companies have naturally an instinct and spur that prompteth them unto virtuous actions, and withdraws them from vice, which is called honor."

"By this liberty they entered into a very laudable emulation to do all of them what they saw did please one."

RABELAIS' SECOND book gives us more details on the education of a Renaissance youth, in the story of Pantagruel, together with a realistic panorama of life in Paris and other parts of France, and ends with an expedition to "Utopia."

A new character, Panurge, the French Falstaff, is introduced, and the third book deals mainly with Panurge's quest for an answer as to why he should get married. Panurge discusses the question with priests, lawyers, physicians and other wise men, which gives Rabelais a chance to write some of the world's wittiest satire of these

professions. The obsession of the rising bourgeoisie with "cuckoldry" is reflected in these pages, and the role of women in society is dealt with.

The last book is inspired by the discovery and exploration of America and the search for a northwest passage to India.

Pantagruel, in a voyage in the Arctic, comes upon an island "rugged, craggy and barren, unpleasant to the eye, painful to the feet," ruled by Master Gaster (Latin for stomach) and by Dame Penia (poverty).

Here Rabelais shows he has a keen sense of the economic base of culture. This Master Gaster, Rabelais writes, was "the first master of arts in this world."

Gaster, Rabelais continues, "only speaks by signs, but those signs are more readily obeyed by everyone than the statutes of senates or commands of monarchs. . . . I assure you that at Master Gaster's command the very heavens tremble and all the earth shakes."

"Everyone is busied and labors to serve him, and indeed, to make amends for this, he does this good to mankind, as to invent for them all arts, machines, trades, engines and crafts. . . ."

This Master Gaster also invents fortifications to guard the fruits of industry, and weapons to destroy the fortifications.

And finally, Master Gaster has invented cannons, "murdering instruments that dart iron, leaden and brazen balls" which "by the means of a most dreadful powder . . . tears, breaks, slays, mows down and sweeps away more men . . . than a hundred thunderbolts."

Then Rabelais concludes with Master Gaster's final invention, which we can take as a warning to the present-day warmongers:

"Master Gaster could do more than all this yet, if you will believe me, for he invented a way to cause bullets to fly backwards, and recoil on those that sent them."

This May Apply Elsewhere, Too—

The late George Bernard Shaw in his preface to "Far-Fetched Fables" said of Great Britain:

"What damns our foreign policy here is our ignorance of history of home affairs. In the imagination of our amateur politicians England is a utopia in which everything and everybody is 'free' and all other countries 'police states.'"

"I, being Irish, know better."

George Morris Reviews Bonosky's Fine Book

'Bill McKie' Full of Vivid Sketches

BROTHER BILL McKIE—Building the Union at Ford, by Phillip Bonosky, with a foreword by William Z. Foster. International Publishers. \$1.50.

Reviewed by
GEORGE MORRIS

THIS is the story of how the main fortress of the Ford empire at Dearborn was conquered and how the "biggest local union in the world," Ford Local 600, United Automobile Workers, CIO, was born. As told by Phillip Bonosky, this story is built around the personal experience and life of Detroit's most famed rank and filer and a Communist, William McKie, now in his late seventies, not working in the plant but still a tireless fighter.

This personalized story of the rise of a union reads like a novel—but it is a true account. Many of its vividly-drawn sketches recall early struggles which I witnessed as Daily Worker correspondent in Detroit.

I HAD BEEN in Detroit only a couple of days in 1935 when McKie grabbed me to cover a story—a coroner's inquest on the death of a Ford worker from cyanide poisoning. There is where I first saw McKie and that famed veteran labor attorney, Maurice Sugar, in action. That part of the story takes a chapter in Bonosky's book titled "Cyanide for Lunch." Covering that story gave me my first opportunity to go through some of the Ford plant (along with the jury) to see how uncovered containers of poison could have contributed to the poisoning or affecting sandwiches sold in the plant.

But it was the energy and vigor of McKie, then president of the small Ford local, that was most interesting. He moved about continually, missing nothing, in an effort to prove his case against King Henry. I was soon to see much of Bill McKie, for he was one of my chief sources of information on the affairs in the Ford empire. He was 10 leg men rolled into one for newsgathering and he was already nearing 60.

I was soon to learn why Bill was tireless in doing anything that advances the struggle against Ford. He literally embodied in himself all the bitterness and hatred of Ford among the 60-odd thousand workers at the River Rouge plant. Fighting Ford was more primary for Bill's sustenance than food.

BONOSKY begins with a scene that tens of thousands of workers remember—standing at the Ford hiring gate. Bill, who had just come from Scotland, was one of the lucky ones on that day in 1927. He was hired as a tinsmith and initiated as an American. Each of the following chapters carry us along with Bill McKie, and they are milestones to that great climax that broke through seemingly impenetrable open-shop Detroit.

Bill's work enabled him to go through many departments of the River Rouge plant. So Bonosky tells us what he saw—the operations of the service department of thugs and paroled convicts under Boss Harry Bennett; the speedup, the injuries, the concentration camp atmosphere.

PROBABLY the best part of the book is the period of the crisis, the misery and starvation among the unemployed Ford workers. The high point of that period was the Ford-Hunger March, in which four Communists were murdered by Bennett's men. The book also takes us through the various stages of union development in the auto industry and the pioneer role of the Communists and others on the left in those early struggles. McKie was president of the small Ford local of the UAW until the great organizing drive, launched mainly with John L. Lewis' aid, got under way in 1940. McKie was one of the key figures in that great attack on the River Rouge plant and in the strike that brought the surrender.

Walter Reuther comes into the story at a late stage when he appears as an organizer in the Ford campaign in a role secondary to that of Bill McKie. It appears that Mac didn't take too strongly to Walter from the time they met. The book ends with the war period when Ford became union and Bill McKie was reinstated to the job he lost for union activity.

THE BOOK could have been filled out in places with more on the events that were decisive in changing the picture in auto. The great General Motors sit-down in 1937 that brought the first major contract and led the way, gets only bare mention. Without conquest of GM there could not have been a Ford victory or the earlier Chrysler victory. But the book is a fine tribute to Bill McKie and is both a useful and interesting story—not a dry research job—that tells a lot of the UAW's history.

Ted Finsley Says

Miracle Drug

CAPITALISM creates a lot of unpleasant symptoms. Many politicians and economists are quite willing to discuss these symptoms openly, and even to propose cures. There's no objection to this whatsoever—as long as you don't touch the disease.

If there's anything capitalism will never run short of, it's unpleasant symptoms.

Now there's a pill that helps many of these symptoms. This medicine is called Dexamyl, and the package in which Dexamyl tablets come tells us the wonders this medicine will perform. It will "relieve mental and emotional distress marked by: discouragement and pessimism, tearfulness and depression, anxiety and phobia, irritability and agitation, difficulty in thinking and in communicating thoughts to others, reduced capacity for work, sensations of weakness and exhaustion, undue preoccupation with somatic complaints."

Dexamyl will not cook your breakfast, but it will do everything else.

I happen to know that Dexamyl was the subject of some high-level discussions among a number of prominent industrialists. These industrialists saw in this medicine something they had dreamed of for years: a pill that would create a happy, willing, contented working class under capitalism. It seemed almost too good to be true, but these were men of vision, quick to grasp any new advance in science. They decided to institute a national Dexamyl program whereby every worker received a week's supply of Dexamyl in his pay envelope. (They made no provision for the unemployed since they did not particularly care if the unemployed were irritable.)

This program developed so rapidly that the Dexamyl distribution was scheduled to begin last month. But some hitches developed. The first question was: who would pay for the Dexamyl? Various proposals ensued. They included a Dexamyl check-off on each pay envelope, an increase in the income tax, a sales tax, a raise in the subway fare, or a simple payout. The last proposal won the most favor.

Then it was pointed out that a payout might increase mental and emotional distress, irritability and agitation, and other similar symptoms. This objection was soon overcome. Even if the Dexamyl payout increased these symptoms, the Dexamyl itself would cure them. That was the beauty of the plan. You might be worried when you bought it, but you were happy after you took it.

Then someone pointed out a fatal flaw in the plan. Since the working class could not afford a payout, they would not be able to afford the Dexamyl. The conclusion was glum.—The working class could not afford to be completely happy under capitalism.

This was followed by the suggestion that the industrialists finance the distribution of Dexamyl out of their own profits. When they objected that this would make them glum and unhappy, it was pointed out that they could take Dexamyl themselves and cure that.

They took a vote. They all agreed to abandon this plan since they decided that if it came to a choice between irritability and profits, they wouldn't mind being irritable.

It seems the pill has its shortcomings.

The Thirteen Communists Speak to the Court . . .

By JOSEPH NORTH

"I can look danger and I can look death in the face, for I am shielded by the consciousness of my own rectitude. I may be condemned to languish in the recesses of a dungeon, I may be doomed to ascend the scaffold; nothing can deprive me of the recollection of the past—nothing can destroy my inward peace of mind arising from the remembrance of having discharged my duty."—Thomas Muir, of Scotland, organizer of the Friends of the People, who, in 1793, was sentenced by the Crown to 12 years exile for sedition. He had read Tom Paine's works to his countrymen.

SO MUCH crowds the mind upon reading the magnificent addresses to the Court delivered by the 13 Communist defendants after the gruelling nine months' trial in that battle ground where justice lay bleeding, Courtroom 110, Foley Square.

Trials of other times, trials of the best and the noblest spirits of all times—Bruno and Galileo before the Inquisitors, Thomas Muir, John Brown who died on the gallows tremendously vindicated by history; Albert Parsons, who died on a Chicago gibbet because he led America's working class in the heroic battles for the eight-hour day; Vanzetti, in Boston; Dimitrov, in Leipzig.

Mankind has come to revere them all: their trials were milestones in history.

AND SO THESE "13." As you read these words of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn or Claudia Jones, of Pettis Perry or Albert Lannon, each of them and all of them, you know they are imperishable. There is courage and wisdom, the inspiration of men and women who are as certain of their truths as Galileo who knew the earth moves around the sun no matter what his Inquisitors threatened.

"There is Homeric irony," Gurley Flynn told the court, "in the ending of this hollow and costly Pyrrhic victory for the government that the books, the ideas, the thoughts remain outside, spreading on the wings of the morning, while only we, a few individuals, go to prison, and that history will write a

different verdict and will agree that we are many and they are few."

And the Court, a dry, old man who does not have the face of Cotton Mather but who has his soul, asked spitefully: "If something like spending the rest of your life in Russia could be worked out as a substitute for prison would that interest you at all?"

WHAT THE COMMUNIST leader replied is history now: "There are many rich American ex-patriots who enjoy the comforts of the Riviera and evade all their responsibilities and even their taxes here in the United States, and we have no desire to emulate their example to enjoy the fruits of Socialism in a land where we did not work for it. We feel that we belong here and we have political responsibilities here."

And her concluding words: "We would consider ourselves traitors to the American people if we turned our back on this country and considered only our own freedom from jail."

What history these words conjured up! How many times, in how many lands, did the bravest of their day scorn exile because they loved their homeland better than the judges who condemned them.

TYRANNY is bleakly unimaginative: today's judge has a startling resemblance to yesterday's. The matter brings to mind one of the most famous trials in history, that of John Muir, of Scotland, who faced a judge named Lord Braxfield, in 1793. "A Government," said the Lord, "should be like a corporation, and in this country it is made up of the landed interest" . . . which is plain enough. As to the commoners to whom Muir had read Tom Paine's works, and for which he was condemned, "They," the judge said, "may pack up their property on their backs and leave the country in the twinkling of an eye."

And so he sentenced Muir to 12 years exile in a distant island off Australia. Muir's crimes were monstrous to his landowner's eyes: Informers testified that the Scotchman, like Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, admired the French revolutionaries above the powdered courtiers of King Louis. The judge snarled

that Muir was an agent of Paris, of France and as he pronounced sentence he said, "I never liked the French all my days but now I hate them." That was 1793.

TODAY, 1953, Albert Lannon, the able seaman at Foley Square faced the judge and said: "We have been accused in this courtroom of being agents of a foreign power because we admire Stalin and the heroic Soviet people. What a despicable lie!"

"In 1776," Lannon said, "when America threw off the yoke of Britain, people in every land admired the leaders of the American Revolution. Did they become agents of a foreign power because they applauded the heroic struggle of the 13 colonies for freedom? In 1864, when Lincoln crushed the slave-owners rebellion, did his admirers throughout the world become agents of Lincoln?"

And again, Skirving, a colleague of Muir's, said, facing the Lord Judge squarely, "It is altogether unavailing for your lordship to threaten me: for I have long learned to fear not the face of man."

AND SO Jacob Mindel, revered Marxist teacher, venerable with 72 years, and dangerously ill, stood before the Lord Judge of today and said: "We, your Honor, follow the path of the 11 staunch and courageous leaders of the party and other victims of the fascist Smith Act and McCarran Act. We expect and ask no mercy from this court. For some of us a prison sentence may be equivalent to a death sentence. This will nevertheless not deter us in our struggles."

No, as this magnificent book demonstrates, nobody will defer the Communist leaders from fulfilling their duties—their undying struggle for a happy America, a world at peace.

We know that the book will be read by the America of tomorrow; by our children and their children for centuries to come. History will take care of that. But it is our obligation to bring its truths to the America of today.

("Thirteen Communists Speak to the Court" is published at 35 cents by New Century Publishers, New York).

On the Way

A Booker T. Washington With a Pegler Style

By ABNER W. BERRY

AS A HIGH-POWERED PUBLICIST, George S. Schuyler, the editor-columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier, fulfills a unique task. He does for 20th century imperialism and white supremacy-minded monopoly what the Negro educator, Dr. Booker T. Washington, did for the rapidly expanding robber barons immediately following the Civil War.

Dr. Washington, it must be said to his credit, could claim as one of his achievements the establishing of Tuskegee Institute; Schuyler has only his personal "success" as part-owner of the Pittsburgh Courier and the right to clutter its pages weekly with long-winded extensions of pro-imperialist shibboleths. These weekly essays are displays of political and economic illiteracy, embellished with the obsolete literary style of the cynical 1920's and the calculated vulgarity of Westbrook Pegler.

I wrote last week of how Schuyler's capitalist-way-to-freedom line opposes the passage of a federal FEPC law and how he supports the frame-up of Willie McGee, the Scottsboro Boys, the Martinsville Seven and the Trenton Six. Let us see what Schuyler thinks of other matters.

EVERYONE KNOWS—even those intellectuals who support the Eisenhower Administration—that the peoples of Africa, South America and Asia are fighting for the right to own land against the colonial land monopolies. And every study of land tenure in the United States has sharply criticized the southern plantation system for denying land ownership to Negroes and ruining the soil with cash crops. Not Schuyler. Our gentleman farmer from Convent Ave., New York City, on Sept. 20, 1952, gave this straight Wall Street explanation:

"The essence of Soviet propaganda . . . is that the trouble besetting the world's farmers stem solely from lack of land ownership by the many due to the large holdings by the few. This 'evil' is held to be responsible for poverty, ignorance, disease, immorality, servitude and impoverishment due to food shortages. The solution is held to be the dividing of large estates among the peasants, the tenants and farm workers. And . . . 'intellectuals' warn that these poor folks will go over to the reds unless the land is fragmented."

Schuyler goes on to ignore the voluminous evidence in United Nations and other studies which show that only a fractional part of the world's arable land in capitalist countries is under cultivation. This limitation of food production is due to monopoly of land. But he passes on his masters' information that "only one-third of the people on earth can be properly fed on the present production, and much of the food raised on substandard land lacks the necessary vitamins for good health."

PUBLICIST SCHUYLER has a ready answer, one that could have been supplied by Lever Brothers, Firestone, of Liberia; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., or U. S. Rubber (whose plantations in Malaya are resented by the Malayan serfs who have not read Schuyler). Stop all the fuss, you imagined slaves of imperialism, here is the sage advice of our industrious dirt farmer:

"A partial answer is the scientifically operated agricultural factories, but these presuppose huge plantations run by trained agronomists, not tiny acreages run by morons. It would take a myriad of small farmers to cultivate the soil without waste. . . ."

There you have it. The cure for the ills of the plantation system is to dispossess the small holders and enlarge plantations!

Schuyler means this. Indeed, the man has become a prisoner of his own slogans, a situation in which he would like to place his readers—as meek followers of the men who own and run the world system of super-profits and white supremacy.

THE ROOSEVELT-HATERS' VIEW of the depression, for example, is given a Negro "slant" by Schuyler, using the bilious hindsight of Joe McCarthy. The New Deal, supported just about unanimously by the Negro people, is labeled by Schuyler an attempt to "inaugurate a collectivist state in America." And of the New Deal program he red-baits history in hailing the inauguration of Eisenhower:

"The NRA, the AAA (National Recovery Administration and Agricultural Adjustment Administration) and all the other alphabetical agencies which were obviously collectivist, were nevertheless regarded as the open sesame to security and freedom, and it was only a short step to the acceptance of the Communist ideology."

All the Negro intellectuals who supported the New Deal program, Schuyler says, "were sucked into the fronts by various forms of flattery and induced to plug the Communist line of destroying America." And he continues, with the sly sadism of the political witchhunter close to political power:

"This explains the virulent opposition to any investigation into or even questioning of the past, and why there is a tremendous campaign against so-called witchhunts. Never has a witch favored a witchhunt." (Jan. 24, 1953.)

SCHUYLER'S WEEKLY COLUMN makes it clear each week what big capital has in store for the Negro people—a fascist political brew whose main ingredients will be a clique of powerful white rules administering THEIR conception of the American creed over a world of pliant, slogan-soothed wards of all races and creeds.

To make his credo conform completely to that of the white rulers, he would re-write Negro history along with American history. He would change the fighting-for-freedom emphasis of Negro history into an inspiration to "the underprivileged and disadvantaged to abandon sloth and indifference and strive to make their mark in the world."

Well, Schuyler has "made his mark." But can the Negro people and the nation afford this type of social growth, downward, like a cow's tail?

Hootenanny Is Back!

By ELIHU S. HICKS

THE ORNATE trappings of Webster Hall on New York's East Side rocked and rattled April 4 as some 1,500 young people of every complexion and nationality sang and chanted for peace, democracy and friendship of peoples.

The widely known Hootenanny's organized and presented by People's Artists, have long been an institution among progressive New York youth, but this one was something special. Besides the wonderful feeling of hearing and singing new people's songs and old favorites and watching dancers and other performers portray the culture of working people of many lands, the overflowing audience came to welcome back an old friend with a five-string banjo, Pete Seeger. Pete, who 12 years ago began singing workers' songs on picket line throughout the country, had been away, "not as far away as some of you may



PETE SEEGER

have thought," but away from the Hootennannies and picket lines—and the old hall seemed about to burst its seams when he appeared on the stage.

When Pete and Sonny Terry, popular Negro harmonica player, jumped into "When the

Saints Go Marching In," everybody knew that things were once again as they should be.

A number of newer performers, including Ozzie and Nellie Baez, talented young Dominican dancers, kept the audience in continuous pleased excitement.

THE FACT that the audience always takes active part in the "Hoots" is a major reason for their popularity, and gives them that quality which is a central part of peoples' culture—collective participation. The People's Artists performers could hardly be heard above the audience in such songs as Wimoweh, Tzena Tzena, When the Saints Go Marching In, and other well-known favorites.

People's Artists announced that they plan to present "Hoots" more frequently, but it is doubtful that they can be given frequently enough for those of us who were at this last one.

'QUOTES' FROM THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPERS**Warn Against New Anti-Labor Bill**

By Federated Press

Labor Front Bill

The new (Goldwater-Rhodes) anti-labor bill, which has powerful support in Congress, masks its real aim under a mass of verbiage on the danger of sabotage and subversion from unions. The fact that there is nothing in the record of American industry to justify such a charge against the working people of the country does not stop the bill's backers in their efforts to enact the lie into law. The real aim of the bill is to smash unions, break strikes and place the government all out on the side of the big corporations in slashing rates and violating union contracts.

UE News

The Big Payoff

The era of the 'gigantic grab' is in full bloom now in Washington along with the cherry blossoms. The 'gigantic grab' is what CIO president Walter Reuther called the coastal oil give-away and the raid on the nation's public lands and natural resources which is getting up steam. It applies as well to a multitude of developments in the fields of education, health, welfare, social security and consumer interests.

CIO News

Birds of a Feather Get Together

Whittaker Chambers had Sen. McCarthy out to his country home for dinner the other night. Questioned by the press, Mrs. Chambers protested: "There's no harm in having dinner with

the Senator, is there? After all, he's a charming man." We guess Sen. McCarthy must have shaved for the occasion.

Colorado Advocate

Time for a Real Crusade

Perhaps one can now be critical of the congressional investigators who have been assaulting our civil liberties and smearing our public servants indiscriminately. Perhaps it is no longer subversive to challenge their assaults. Velde of the Un-American Activities Committee had his wings clipped by his own committee when he indicated that he was marking down the clergy in his little black book of things to be smeared. Suddenly people who had never been a bit concerned about the Un-American Committee when it was attacking public servants, school teachers and labor leaders discovered that their own liberties were in jeopardy, and that the men claiming to protect them were the ones sneaking around dark alleys using lead pipe and brass knuckles.

Rochester Labor News

Handling Loyalty Charges

The Cleveland Clearing House on Civil Liberties has set down some suggestions on how an organization can handle the problem of loyalty charges against an invited public speaker. The program is in line with American traditions of fair play and free speech. The first question is the truth of the charges. The organization and the speak-



er should have a chance to examine the evidence and to reply. . . . A speaker or entertainer shouldn't be barred simply because he's been accused. If the charges are true, the sponsor still may want to go ahead with the appearance. Even if he doesn't agree with the speaker he may want his opinions aired in the interest of full debate. Those who disagree with the speaker have no right to use force or intimidation to keep others from hearing him. Violence or other illegal acts ought to be prevented or punished by police action.

AFL Milwaukee Labor Press

Crusaded Out

The farmers and thousands of other families who have benefited from cheap power provided by the Rural Electrification Administration lost a staunch friend when REA Administrator Claude Wickard was fired for political reasons. . . . Even though he had two years yet to serve under his 10-year appointment, the new administration has seen fit to ask for his resignation simply because he belongs to the party which was defeated in the November elections.

Michigan AFL Labor News

The World's All Right

For General Motors, as the poet ecstatically put it, "God's in His Heaven, All's right with the world." Yes siree, GM had itself another banner year—with net profits of \$558 million in 1952. This means that for every

day of the year (Sundays and holidays included) GM made a neat little bundle of \$1,528,767. And this was after all taxes were paid . . . this was net profit. . . . All of which made GM the nation's biggest money maker in 1952. But will this inhibit the gigantic corporation from sending its lobbyists into the Ohio state legislature to squeeze a few more nickels out of the hides of unemployed workers? . . .

UAW Fisher Eye Opener

Time Is Running Out

Labor, which opposed Eisenhower for election, has been trying hard to be cooperative and has passed over some of the shoving around that Ike's buddies are giving it. We are afraid, however, that this good will cannot last much longer. The men around Eisenhower are crowding us just a little too hard, and they are grasping too eagerly for the fruits of victory. The patronage boys are decimating the civil service. The bankers,

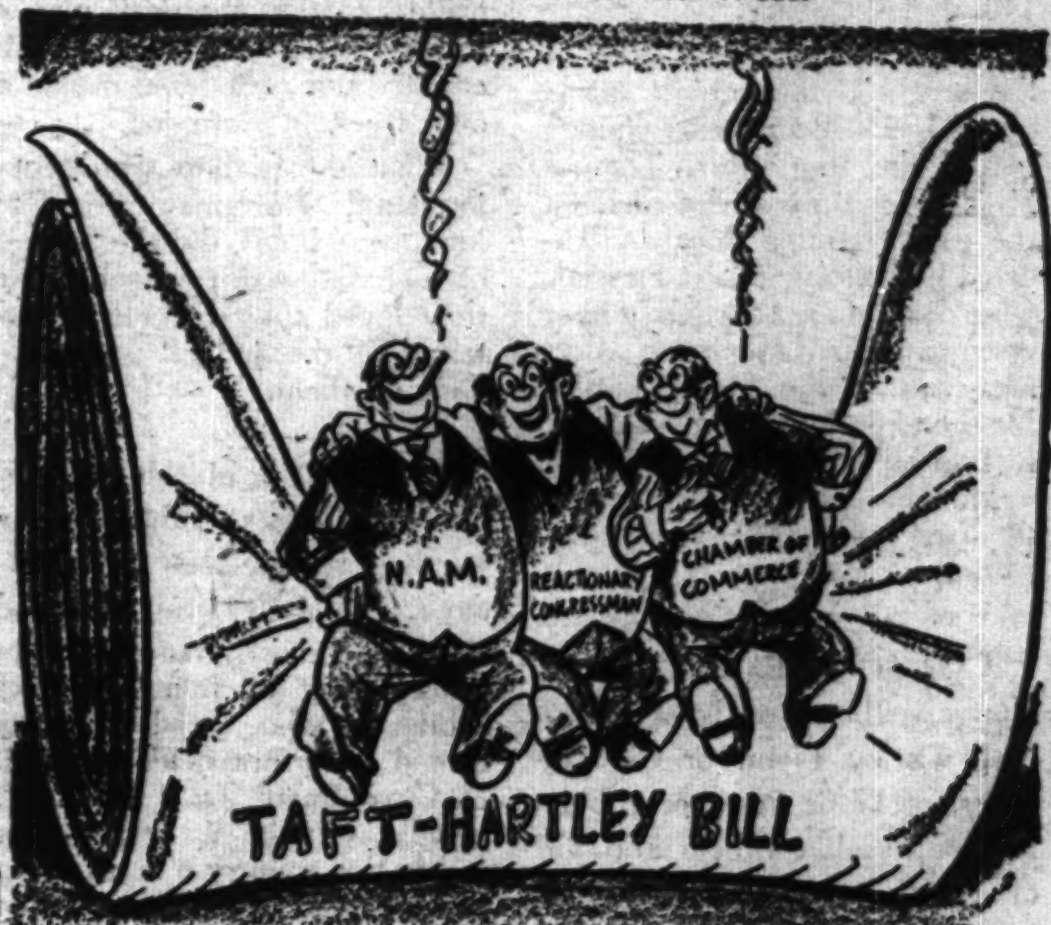
oil and utility interests are pushing the looting of the public domain on a dozen different fronts. The old guardsmen have seized the legislative clock and are pushing backward on its hands. . . . The Taft-Hartley law, scheduled for amendment in the interest of fair play, may wind up as a tighter straight-jacket for labor. . . . We cannot continue to offer gestures of cooperation and good will while the freebooters overrun the national capitol and walk off with the national domain.

Rochester Labor News

An American Holiday

McCarthy, Jenner and McCarran may want to rub it out of the history books. Such book-burners always try to destroy the people's true history. But May Day—the great international holiday of labor—IS AMERICAN. It originated in the great struggles of labor in Chicago in 1886 for the eight-hour day.

Int'l. Fur and Leather Worker

Powerful Interests at Work

—From the AFL News-Reporter



—Union, Journal of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers

New Bill Can Destroy the Trade Unions

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Branding Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater and Rep. John Rhodes as viciously anti-labor, Glen Slaughter, research director of the AFL Labor's League for Political Education, said in a speech before the State AFL here that the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill can destroy unions.

Coldwater, said Slaughter, "has wasted no time in getting himself stamped as the most prolific fountain of anti-labor legislation in years."

"First he introduced a new eight-line amendment to short-circuit the Taft-Hartley Act and permit state legislatures to outlaw completely the right to strike or picket for any purpose. He would have been more honest if he had just asked Congress to outlaw unions."

"But that was only the beginning. Last week Goldwater introduced a massive 27-page bill (S 254) supposedly designed to curb Communist unions."

"In practice it would give a fishing license to the McCarran Act Control Board to probe into the affairs of unions everywhere and decide which unions and employees it wishes to purge. It would order out of business any union that ever advocated anything the Communist Party advocated, including income taxes and public schools."

"No bill in recent years has so closely resembled the thought-control so characteristic of totalitarian regime."

Union Advises Members When FBI Comes Snooping

WHEN THE FBI went snooping in a zipper factory just as the workers were negotiating a contract renewal, their union, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, offered some sound advice to its members.

Target of the FBI was president Victor Teich of UE Local 1227, in Queens, N.Y. Mr. Teich works in the zipper factory in which the FBI was hunting for "sabotage."

The account of the attempt to frame the local president was told in the UE's publication "UE Steward." It ended the story with some advice to its members which origi-

nally appeared in the union's District 8 paper. It said:

"If the FBI calls you up and wants you to become a stoolpigeon, remember this:

"(1) You don't have to meet with them.

"(2) You don't have to become a traitor to your fellow workers by turning informer.

"(3) Notify your local officers, or District headquarters, or a staff member if the FBI wants to see you."

"For your own protection, don't meet with the FBI alone. Have someone you can trust as a witness."

**How Ben Franklin Greeted Peace**

By BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (Amer. Statesman, 1706-1790)

I JOIN WITH you most cordially in rejoicing at the return of peace. I hope it will be lasting, and that mankind will at length, as they call themselves reasonable creatures, have reason enough to settle their differences without cutting throats. . . . What vast additions to the conveniences and comforts of life might mankind have acquired, if the money spent in wars had been employed in works of utility! What an extension of agriculture, even to the tops of the mountains; what rivers rendered navigable, or joined by canals; what bridges, aqueducts, new roads, and other public works, edifices and improvements, rendering England a complete paradise, might not have been obtained by spending those millions in doing good, which in the last war have been spent in doing mischief — in



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

bringing misery into thousands of families, and destroying the lives of so many working people, who might have performed the useful labors."

The Worker SPORTS

THE WORKER INTERVIEWS PITCHER DAVE HOSKINS

How a Union Man Broke Texas League Jimcrow

By LESTER RODNEY

It was a cloudy afternoon in New York's Polo Grounds and Dave Hoskins, the part-time union auto worker who broke the Texas League's jimcrow last season, stood with the writer in front of the Cleveland Indian dugout and recalled a night at Shreveport, La.

"I got three letters in the same handwriting telling me to stay out," the slim, six foot one inch pitcher recalled. "One said I'd be shot if I as much as sat in the dugout. The second said I'd be shot if I went on the field, even in practice. The third said I'd be shot if I went out to pitch the game."

What did you do with the letters, I asked.

"Nothing," he said. "I knew if I showed them to Dutch Myer, our manager on the Dallas team, he wouldn't let me pitch. Another thing, I didn't want any big fuss, with Shreveport cops all over the place, they'd of come around the dugout and all that. . . ."

It was quite an evening for Dave Hoskins, this debut at Shreveport. A threat against his life which he could only HOPE was the work of a cowardly crank who wouldn't carry it out. . . . The Shreveport newspapers full of a Louisiana state bill up in the legislature to bar Negro players from the home ball park . . . a law aimed at him.

"Yes," he smiled, "I thought about the letters a little when I went out to pitch but then I put it out of my mind. There were mainly boos for me at the start. The third time I came to bat the cheering was drowning out the booing. The place was real noisy."

White as well as Negro fans were cheering by now against the boos, he said. They were cheering for the man who stood out there in the middle of the bedlam, calmly-outwardly anyhow—firing his curve and fast ball to the Shreveport hitters.

"We won the game 3-2," said Hoskins. "The week after that they dropped that law. I figured the way the fans acted had something to do with it."

Bro. Hoskins, UAW

THAT WAS as tough a time as Dave Hoskins encountered as he went on to pitch Dallas to a Texas League pennant with 22 victories against 10 defeats and a sparkling earned run average of 2.12, with attendance records falling wherever he went.

Hoskins, who is 27, was born in Greenwood, Miss. His family moved up to Flint, Mich., where he lives, and works in the off season.

"Any auto workers in my family?" he chuckled in response to my question. "I guess so. I got my good union card. My dad works in Buick. I've worked in Buick, in AC Sparkplug, Fischer Body. They don't make it too tough for me on losing seniority when I take leave for the baseball season. There'll be a meeting and the case of brother Hoskins will come up. . . . Usually I get my job back without too much trouble."

They must be proud of their union brother's pitching, I suggested. It isn't often the guy you work next to becoming a big leaguer. When Cleveland comes

to Briggs Stadium in Detroit. . . . "Oh," nodded Hoskins. "There will be a turnout of friends from Flint when we get to Detroit, I know that. . . ."

How did the decision to go to Dallas come about, I wanted to know, did the Cleveland organization just tell you about it, or was it left to you?

"Well," explained Hoskins. "It was decided between the Dallas club and Cleveland that the time was ready to try a Negro player there. They sent a player named Neal and he didn't make it in spring training. Then Hank Greenberg asked me if I wanted to go to the Texas League."

At this time, as of before the 1952 season, Hoskins a former outfielder in the Negro American League and the Cleveland farm system and with only half a season as a pitcher at Wilkes-Barre, where he won five and lost one, was slated to get a chance with Indianapolis of the American Association. This was nearer home, and a higher classification than the Double A Texas League.

"I thought about it," Hoskins related simply. "And talked it over with dad for a few days, and then made up my mind to go."

There Were Remarks

DID HE recall the first moment he stepped out as a Dallas player on Opening Day—any special reaction and memory . . . ?

"Not especially," he said. "I had already pitched in exhibition games, and the fans gave me a good hand. I didn't pitch opening day, I pitched the second game of the season—it was against Tulsa. Yes, we won, 4-2."

His Dallas teammates were "great," he said, and ballplayers on the other teams around the league were "about the same as in the other leagues I played, the Eastern and the Central."

"Another thing," he added. "I knew at least a couple of players on all the teams."

From the minor leagues? "From there," he said. "And from South America, winter ball."

As the season wore on, he related, the special commotion about himself as the first Negro player diminished, though there were always bigger crowds, and Negro fans especially cheered for Dallas in every city in the circuit.

"There was some nasty stuff, calling out here and there," he said, trying to give a true, exact picture. "But it got less and less. More like being just another ballplayer."

"That's it," he nodded. "You know, it was real nice after it got like that."

Big Jump from Dallas

IT WAS almost game time in the damp and gloomy Polo Grounds as we talked, the last exhibition before the regular season. The veteran Bob Feller was

starting to warm up for Cleveland.

I asked Hoskins how he found the big league hitters and whether he felt ready for the season.

"I'm ready to do the best I can," he amended. "This is a big jump up and I still have to find out a lot." He said he hadn't thrown a ball all winter, and that his control sharpened up progressively the more he worked.

"I suppose I'm more or less what you'd call a control pitcher," he said. "A curve ball with control, that's my bread and butter pitch. Pitching is still pretty new to me. Toward the end of last season my control was REAL good. I put that curve just where I wanted it every time."

He shrugged off some of his early success against Giant hitters, saying they obviously weren't ready at first. "You learn up here all the time," he said. "Even when you don't pitch, just being with a big league club."

He shared the entire Cleveland club's great respect for the Giants, named, after a moment's thought, Don Mueller as the hitter who "gave me the most trouble," though the Indians were a terrific team but he had no way of comparing them to the rest of the league till he saw the rest. . . .

As game time drew near I asked him a final question.

"Dave," I said. "Now that it's a year after your decision to go to Dallas, do you feel your pioneering role, being the first Negro player in all those cities and in the league, helped open the way for the future . . . ?"

"Yes I do," said Dave Hoskins. "Last I heard there were eight Negro players in the Texas League this year, at Oklahoma City, Tulsa, San Antonio, Dallas, and Dallas farmed three other rookies out to Greenville, Texas. . . ."

Foreign Affairs

(Continued from Page 4)

forces a few weeks before the monsoon season forced French withdrawal from strategic bases, and an urgent appeal to Washington for help.

In the Philippines, the Nacionalista Party opposing Quirinto in the November election nominated ex-Defense Secretary Ramon Magsaysay for president on a platform calling for more independence in foreign policy, reparations from Japan.

In Africa, Nyasaland chiefs and Nyasaland African Congress decided to appeal to the United Nations against the Central African Federation Plan which a handful of white settlers in Southern Rhodesia approved last week in an election open only to whites. . . . World indignation grew into protests over the sentencing in Kenya Colony of Jomo Kenyatta and five other African people's leaders after a lynch-atmosphere trial.

In Latin America, Puerto Rican Independista Party leader followed Guatemala's lead in denouncing Organization of American States' intervention in countries south of the border, as President Eisenhower named his brother Milton to make "fact-finding survey" of conditions there.

Ambassador and Historian Will Speak at Warsaw Memorial

Ambassador Jozef Winiewicz of Poland and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro historian and fighter for peace, will head speakers at a rally to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, in Manhattan Center at 1:30 p.m., Sunday.

Other speakers will be Albert E. Kahn, author; Ray Lev, pianist; Rubin Saltzman and Kalman Friedman, secretary, American Council of Warsaw Jews.

A pageant under the direction of Morris Carnovsky will feature the Jewish People's Choruses, dances by Lillian Shapero and her group; the Yiddish Theatre Ensemble, and the Jewish People's Philharmonic Chorus.

Chairing the meeting will be Simon Federman, president, American Federation for Polish Jews.

Labor News from the Washington Front

UE Leaders Blast Goldwater Bills

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON

THE "GOLDWATER-RHODES" Bill was vigorously attacked last week in the House Committee on Labor as a measure embodying "almost every evil aspect in the employer campaign to legislate free unions out of existence."

Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers told the Congressmen that Sen. Barry Goldwater and Rep. John Rhodes, Arizona Republicans and authors of the bill, had placed before Congress a measure that "would deprive workers of the right to choose their own unions and their own leadership."

The proposed union-busting legislation, Fitzgerald said, would "give the McCarran Act Subversive Activities Control Board and the U. S. Attorney General power of life or death over unions and the power arbitrarily to exclude any individual whose views did not please them from active participation in union affairs."

Fitzgerald launched his attack on the Goldwater legislation while testifying at the House Committee hearing on the Taft-Hartley Act. He said his union of 300,000 members demanded outright repeal of T-H and return to provisions of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

THE PROPOSED Goldwater legislation embodies nearly all the anti-labor aims the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce have long been attempting to write into the law of the land.

"The new anti-labor bill masks its real aim under a mass of verbiage on the danger of sabotage and subversion from the unions," Fitzgerald told the House Committee. "The fact that there is nothing in the record of American industry to justify such a charge against the working people of the country does not stop the bill's backers in their efforts to enact the lie into law. The real aim of the bill is to smash unions, break strikes and place the government all-out on the side of the big corporations in slashing rates and violating union contracts."

Fitzgerald reminded the com-

mittee that almost immediately upon its introduction, the bill was attacked by an AFL spokesman as a "fishing license to the McCarran Act Control Board to probe into the affairs of unions everywhere and decide which unions and employees it wished to purge."

THE GOLDWATER bill has long been a pet project of the General Electric Corp. and the Western Electric Co. Fitzgerald reminded the Congressmen that representatives of these large corporations were currently in Washington plugging for provisions of the anti-labor legislation.

CIO WAS ACTIVE last week on the tax front. It called on Congress to give the average family a tax cut before tossing Big Business a \$2,500,000,000 tax "bonanza." The CIO asked Congress to ease taxes on families by increasing the present \$600 individual tax exemption allowance to \$800.

The Republican controlled Congress, the CIO charged, intends to "give the most aid to individuals and corporations least in need of tax relief."

CRAIG SHAEFFER, new Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who demanded that Secretary of Commerce Weeks fire Dr. Allen Astin for refusing to okay a chemical which the manufacturer said would give long life to storage batteries, has an interesting record.

He is a former director of the Western Tax Council, which promoted the "millionaires tax amendment." This amendment would benefit only couples with incomes of \$20,000 or more, or single persons with at least a \$28,000 income.

Shaeffer contributed \$1,000 to Sen. McCarthy's anti-Communist fund. This fund, according to the Senate subcommittee on privileges and elections, was used for McCarthy's personal expenses.

SEN. MCCARTHY and Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind-Ore) will face each other in an ABC television network debate on May 10. The AFL is sponsoring.

How N.Y. Stands in Sub Drive

Standings in The Worker-Daily Worker circulation campaign in New York as of April 14:

State	Worker Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal	Daily Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal
Upstate	800	186	31	300	132	44
Manhattan	3100	1242	40	200	139	70
Bronx	2000	884	44	50	24	48
Brooklyn	4000	1674	42	500	333	67
Queens	1400	800	57	300	160	53
Trade Union Com.	2350	741	32	150	22	15
Totals	13,000	5527	43	1500	810	54

The Worker

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(Photo by Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency)
A boy who "got into trouble with the law" is taken to a detention home.

One Million a Year... Are They 'Delinquents'?

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS is the fancy term applied to children who "get into trouble" with the law.

There were one million of them last year. And the U. S. Children's Bureau warns the number is going up.

Juvenile courts reporting to the bureau said the number of child delinquents increased 19 percent between 1948 and 1951. Figures on police fingerprint records show a similar trend.

Why are so many youngsters arrested?

Juvenile court reports show the majority of the boys are brought in for stealing or committing malicious mischief.

Most of the girl delinquents are brought in for being ungovernable, for running away or for having committed a sexual offense.

Police fingerprint records reveal that in 1951 children under 18 committed 24 percent of the nation's auto thefts.

They also commit crimes of violence: three percent of homicide cases and seven percent of rape in 1951.

More serious crimes were committed by boys and girls 18 years old during the first six months of 1952 than by persons of any other age group. But the age at which the largest number of delinquents are first picked up by police or referred to juvenile courts seems to be between 13 and 15. This was shown by a study of a thousand delinquent children.

There's no mystery about why the U. S. starts producing so-called criminals at such an early age. Poverty, broken homes, overcrowded schools, the strain of living in a society that promises war and death to its young people provide the answer.

Here's what Lawson J. Veney, superintendent of Boys' Village of Maryland, an 80-year-old institution, says about the youngsters who come under his supervision:

"A great deal of water has passed over the dam of our boys' lives before they come to us."

"Our 'average youth' is about 15 years old, with a mother in her early 30s. The child was reared usually by a grandmother or by some other elderly relative who neither understood nor

wanted him. Often he has lived in a series of foster homes, placed there because of family neglect. In a majority of instances his family has lived in a well-known slum area, in a marginal dwelling, and has received public relief grants.

"Record after record shows that his schooling did not start until after his seventh year. Even then he was out of school as often as he attended, at first because of lack of shoes, or too great distance from home, or some such reason."

The UN Pays Lip Service to Economic Rights for Women

(By Allied Labor News)

UNITED NATIONS N. Y.
A RESOLUTION urging all countries to grant women equal pay with men for equal work was approved March 31 by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. Fourteen nations voted for the resolution, with the USSR, Poland and Byelorussia abstaining on grounds that the proposal did not include specific guarantees for providing women workers equal economic rights.

Originally sponsored by Cuba, France, Haiti, the Netherlands, Pakistan and the U. S., the resolution noted that the Intl. Labor Organization's 1951 Convention on Equal Remuneration had been ratified by three countries, Belgium, Mexico and Yugoslavia, and also noted "the progress being made in other countries."

It asked the UN Economic & Social Council to urge "increased efforts toward widespread implementation of the principle of equal remuneration in all countries, whether or not members of the ILO, and by means appropriate to their systems of wage fixing." It would also have the council invite the ILO to furnish annually information on the progress made in this field.

Speaking for the USSR, Mrs. Elizaxieta Popova said she abstained because the commission resolution failed to stress the existing "unsatisfactory situation" and widespread discrimination against women workers. Particularly, she said, it should have recommended concrete measures which would assure economic and social conditions permitting

women to gain equal and economic rights with men.

During debate Elinor Kahn, non-voting permanent representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions to the UN, criticized the resolution for paying only formal lip service to the principle of equal pay.

SHE CALLED for adoption of a WFTU proposal that would ask all UN members states to enact "legislation and practical measures and to encourage action to bring about the concrete application of the principle of equal pay for men and women workers, for work of equal value both in metropolitan territories and in non-self-governing trust territories, where they are responsible for international relations."

In contrast to its traditional practice, she said, the ILO convention did not call for legislation to back up its equal pay proposal. The vagueness of the convention, she continued, gained it the vote of the U. S. employer representatives at the ILO in 1951. Furthermore, she pointed out, chances of the U. S. ratifying the convention are remote. "The U. S. has, after all, ratified only six out of 100 ILO conventions, five that each of the 100 conventions has an average of less than 14 ratifications."

She took issue with comments on the altruism of American employers made during the debate by U. S. representative Lorena Hahn. "If employers in the U. S. were so enlightened as they were made to appear," she said, "the U. S. would long since have passed the equal pay law which has been buried year in and

woman today...

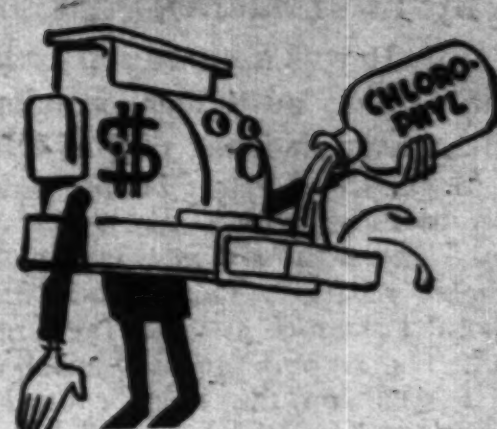
Chlorophyll Helps the Cash Register

Chlorophyll, which brings green dollars to advertisers and merchants of mouthwash, toothpaste, soap, bedsheets and dog biscuits, has failed the deodorant test!

And American consumers may have been taken for one of the slickest green-tinted rides on record.

According to the New York Times, chemists at Glasgow University have found that chlorophyll has no deodorant powers. The results of their experiments were reported in the British Medical Journal.

This backed up another study by Dr. Corwin of Johns Hopkins University which was also reported in the Times. Dr. Corwin said that certain quantities of chlorophyll compounds, taken by mouth, could be harmful to the liver. He concluded that it certainly could



not be effective as advertised.

Scepticism over chlorophyll, now advertised at a \$50 million yearly rate, comes from other responsible sources. No source has presented any real evidence that all the tons of chlorophyll swallowed, worn or used by the American public has eliminated even one whiff of "B.O."

Exactly what is chlorophyll? The biology book says it is the green chemical present in plant life which makes it possible for the plant to absorb sunlight and convert carbon dioxide and water into food and other substances.

Commercially, it has been introduced into hundreds of items. They range from things to be eaten, gargled and worn, to bedsheets, dog food, toilet paper and soap. Use of chlorophyll in all these items only adds color, cost and to the increased sale of the product.

But now scientists have found after testing chlorophyll against the smells of skunks, perspiration, chopped onions, garlic and various other scents, that the green stuff lost out by more than a whiff!

In one of their experiments, the Glasgow scientists mixed chlorophyll with slices of onion to see whether the onion smell disappeared. The doctor said: the smell "became so offensive that the experiment had to be abandoned."

Similar experiments were tried with the same results. Chlorophyll did not remove the smells except in one case where it was thought to be more odorous than the odor it was designed to overcome!

Enthusiasm over chlorophyll began when a New York doctor claimed in 1950 that when swallowed or used as a mouthwash, chlorophylls had remarkable deodorizing powers. Then the Readers Digest proclaimed it to be "nature's deodorant." This touched off a rash of green-tinted products.

And with the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law permitting the sale of substances without proving effectiveness, advertisers and manufacturers have been having a field day. The Federal Trade Commission did place a slight restraint on chlorophyll air deodorizers, however.

In August, 1952, a slightly sceptical Good Housekeeping magazine undertook its own survey. After one week during which 50 women took chlorophyll tablets and used no underarm deodorant, the survey revealed: "The pills did not work."

Summing up the available scientific and other evidence on chlorophyll; it is not only ineffective but may possibly have damaging effects on the human body. American consumers have been taking doses of nothing or possibly worse than nothing.

The British Medical Journal said of the Glasgow experiment: "It is evident that the wave of credulity (about claims for chlorophyll) which has swept the United States has not overwhelmed everyone and it is to be hoped it will not overwhelm too many in Britain."

American and British advertisers have made no comment.

Reprinted from the Fur and Leather Worker.



Labor Program

(Continued from Page 4)

be recalled, put up most of the money for Eisenhower's election campaign and for the first time in 20 years have their men in decisive posts all over Washington. Grede, in a speech in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., congratulated the Administration for opposing "hand-outs." By this the NAM head did not mean such things as handing over government-built rubber plants, atomic energy installations and offshore oil resources to private NAM interests.

What he was referring to was projects that would raise living standards, keep men at work and increase the wealth of the nation—such as public housing, school and hospital construction. Grede's position was also by way of answer to Reuther's letter and the growing pressure from other labor leaders.

LABOR, it was clear, would have to provide the leadership from its own ranks to rally working people, poor farmers, small business for a united battle for peace and jobs. And the first step—one that would be welcomed by every worker—could be a conference of the major labor unions of the country to map out such a program. The main outlines of that program can already be found in resolutions and positions taken by the AFL, the CIO, the recent UAW convention and other union bodies. Here are the elements of such a program already favored by the entire or a large part of the official labor movement.

- A substantial wage increase (the AFL Council said this was essential to close the gap between productivity and wages).

- Raising income tax exemptions (the UAW convention urged raising it to \$1,000 for a each dependent instead of the present \$600).

- Increasing social security and unemployment insurance benefits.

- A strong FEPC and civil rights program.

- A national health insurance program.

- Increase the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour.

- Government support of prices to the farmers.

- A vast public works program for housing, hospitals, roads, schools, TVA's, flood control, etc.

IN MANY INSTANCES there are differences among labor bodies as to the amount needed for each item, but there is agreement on the principle of the need for such steps. The differences can be reconciled.

The United Mine Workers is placing much stress on a shorter work week. Reuther places his stress on a guaranteed annual wage, which many labor leaders view as a pie-in-the-sky goal which would benefit few workers even if realized. But a joint approach can be hammered out here

also in joint conference.

Neither the CIO nor the AFL, however, has come out for dropping the cold-war embargo on east-west trade which is viewed by more and more economists as the key answer to maintaining high employment. It would provide immediately a minimum of 3,800,000 jobs and would bring a tremendous spurt of orders to such industries as auto, steel, machine tool, agricultural machinery and textiles. Soviet Premier Malenkov stated that the Soviet Union alone was willing to place enough orders to "keep the factories and mills in the industrially developed countries working to capacity for years." Add to this the amount of material the 500,000,000 people of China are ready and willing to buy to fit it in with their great industrial development program plus the demands of the expanding market in the other socialist countries.

The resumption of east-west trade and the domestic program advanced by most unions as listed above are the means of staving off a depression. Both are needed; one will not work without the other.

But to get them, to ward off unemployment, action is needed now. And the first step should be a joint program and joint action by labor for peace and jobs now.

Peace Drive

(Continued from Page 1) the Peking radio charged the Eisenhower Administration with reluctance to resume truce talks. It pointed out that no answer to Premier Chou's proposal had been received from Gen. Mark Clark, U. S. Commander in Korea. Chou had proposed that a date be fixed for resumption of the truce talks, but Gen. Clark was reportedly "biding his time."

Developments at home also put the heat on Washington:

- The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in convention called for resumption of truce talks and a peaceful settlement in the Far East.

- The CIO United Packinghouse Workers District 1 in Chicago wired Eisenhower urging that he act speedily to end hostilities in Korea. "Our union, suffering with all Americans under the oppressive burden of a costly and unpopular war, considers these proposals (of the Koreans and Chinese) as just and fair and feel that our leaders should go more than half way to accept them."

- The American Peace Crusade through co-director Thomas Richardson declared that "the signing of the agreement for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war represents a victory for the peace movement. The really big task, however, still lies before all lovers of peace. This is the task of ending now the fruitless slaughter in Korea." The APC called for messages and delegations to Washington, the UN and local congressional representatives to urge a Korean cease-fire and an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting.

Rigged Elections in Japan And Africa Bared as Farce

(Continued from Page 4)

gia's system which has been Gov. Talmadge's source of strength) — favored the Malanazis.

(4) In defiance of the United Nations, Malan included South-west Africa, a former German colony and League of Nations mandate, in the territory covered by the general elections. The handful of whites allowed to vote in this illegally annexed country of 350,000 Africans favored the Nationalist Party of Malan.

(5) Malan's new immigration law, by extending the vote-qualifying period for British immigrants from two to five years, disfranchised about 60,000 new British arrivals who would presumably have favored the United Party.

(6) Malan employed his "Suppression of Communism" law and other repressive legislation to conduct the elections in an atmosphere of police terror and to intimidate the pro-peace, pro-democracy vote.

With the cards stacked against them in this fashion, it is understandable that the African, Asian and Colored people cried "fraud" at the entire election, marked the day with the only effective means at their command—by withholding their labor power from production.

IN JAPAN'S rigged elections today for the 466 seats in the House of Representatives and on April 24 for half of the 250 seats in the House of Councillors, the voters are casting their ballots under the shadow of American bayonets. More than 600 U. S. bases and war installations disfigure the Japanese landscape, and it is this fact which constitutes the first and main characteristic of the political atmosphere. Obviously the U. S. occupation favors the Washington puppet, Premier Yoshida.

Yoshida, however, had improved on this atmosphere. At a national conference of the heads of investigation departments last March 19, Yoshida ordered police to suppress the election campaign of all progressive trade unions, peasants' associations and parties on the pretext that they would create "public disturbances" and engage in "subversive activities." And on March 20, the Minister of Justice ordered prosecutors to prosecute as many pro-peace, pro-democracy candidates as was necessary to secure the victory of Yoshida.

So fierce has been the campaign of intimidation that even last March 27, the Japanese capitalist daily, Asahi Shimbun, editorially declared that free elections were impossible in the landlord-dominated countryside, where the peasants' livelihood depends on whether they vote as ordered by the landlords.

Moreover, as in other capitalist countries, big business has poured money into the campaign chests of its favorite candidates. Four big businessmen's groups decided last March to give financial support to the rightwing parties, and Yoshida's so-called Liberal party is the favorite.

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Nelson Trial

(Continued from Page 6)

this irrelevant "evidence."

The only witness against Irving Weissman, who fought in two anti-fascist wars, was the labor spy Dewey C. Price of Charleston, W. Va. Price admitted that he scabbed ("Yes, I was a scab," he said) on his fellow workers in a strike at the du Pont Chemical Co. in 1947. The Civil Rights Congress has mailed part of the transcript of Price's "scab" testimony to the locals of the United Mine Workers, whose District 50 called that strike.

The finger job that Matt Cvetic, another stoolie, did on CIO steel and electrical workers has been told here before. Cvetic's assignment was to give the FBI "force and violence" version of the Communist Party activities of all defendants, except Weissman, who was in West Virginia.

JOSEPH MAZZEI, movie house owner and former steel company plant guard testified to getting "force and violence" literature and attending "force and violence" classes in Pittsburgh. His wife, Mary Mazzei, supplemented these FBI fictions from the same stand.

John Lautner, who was expelled from the Communist Party as an FBI spy, testified as an "expert" on Marxism and "force and violence" until he had to confess that he wasn't an expert at all. The Government calls him an "expert," he said, but he is only a "Government witness," nothing more.

More witnesses are coming. And it can be expected that more of them will have records in the criminal courts like Price (who was once sentenced to a three year prison term and freed on probation in a liquor case), and Mazzei who was convicted on an adultery-and-bastardy charge.

This is a crude, seamy frameup of fighters for peace. But it is getting no applause from Pittsburgh workers today. They want peace. "Did you see the good news?" a Negro worker, a stranger, asked me when I stopped to read the POW exchange headlines on Liberty Ave. "It looks as though we are getting peace."

Even Judge Marsh remarked to defense lawyers Edises and Ralph Powe last week: "We may get peace any day. Ought that not to help you?"

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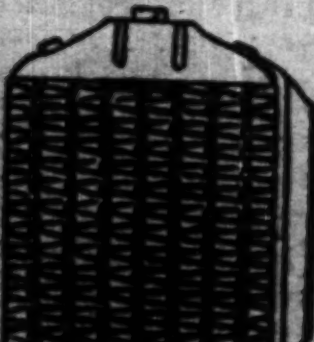
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Steel Workers Talking Wages

(Continued from Page 7)
job classifications 8, 9 and 10 into No. 11;

(5)—15 cents across-the-board for all and minimum starting rate of \$1.70 or \$1.75 an hour.

All these proposals have their advantages and disadvantages, although a very strong case can be made for the first and second proposals. All of them are motivated by one main positive feature: the aim of substantially raising the pay of the lowest-paid, while advancing the wages of all.

The most important thing at this time is the most widespread discussion among the steel workers on these and other proposals for the main money demand. As the re-opener date approaches, it will become necessary for workers in the locals to agree on that single proposal which will unify all or most of the steel workers, and to adopt official resolutions for their Wage Policy Committee.

A FIGHT for a correct wage

policy will go a long way to uniting the ranks of the steel workers. Only the solid unity of the steel workers, Negro and white, native and foreign born, Catholic and Protestant, can halt the drive of reaction to rob the steel workers of hard-won gains established through years of struggle. A correct wage policy will again bring overflow union meetings and strengthen the union. Disinterested members will again become militants as was the case in the organizing days of 1937 when all steel workers, irrespective of racial or national origin, religious creed or political belief, acted as one class brother.

As the steel wage drive gains momentum, workers in other industries, knowing that their own fight in defense of their economic welfare is bound up with the fight of the steel workers, will undoubtedly rally in solidarity and support of their brothers in the steel industry, and advance the whole fight for labor unity against the forces of reaction.

Land Reform in Guatemala

(Continued from Page 5)
by the new Supreme Court.

In face of the actual fact that many thousands of peasants are already benefiting from the Land Reform, the reactionary campaign has perforce subsided into a few isolated attempts at violence, which find no mass support.

UNDERLYING everything is the outstanding fact that Land Reform was passed eight months ago and is already in application.

"The conditions of misery, sometimes hunger, disease and ignorance suffered for centuries by the great majority of the population as a result of a rickety economy which could grant only low wages and relatively few utilities," said the president, "aroused the revolutionary determination of the democratic forces which support us to seek the Land Reform. . . . The Land Reform Law inaugurates Guatemala's economic transformation, it is the most precious fruit of the Revolution and the fundamental basis of the nation as a new country."

Nothing that an "artificial panic" has resulted in the transference to the U. S. of many millions formerly banked here, Col. Arbenz declared that national capitalists need have no fear inasmuch as the government "does not seek to reduce or expropriate finance capital or all the means of production—but on the contrary seeks to increase private investments . . . for the welfare of the capitalists themselves and of the workers."

"The only means of production which can be affected by the Land Reform, as everyone knows," he added, "is uncultivated and land not cultivated directly by or for the owners."

WHEN THE UBICO dictatorship was overthrown in 1944, no changes were made in land ownership. Thus the agrarian census in 1950 revealed that five percent of the landowners occupied 80 percent of the farm land; that 22 farms of over 2,200 acres occupied 13.6 percent of the tillable land while 161,501 farms of less than four acres occupied scarcely 3.3 percent.

Of 341,188 farm families covered in the survey, only 158,782 owned their land in full, and two thirds of these operated less than nine acres, many less than two.

The poverty of the smaller farms can be seen in this sample: of 1,485 under 2 acres, only 99 possessed iron-tipped plows;

of 2,860 under 4 acres, 376 had iron plows, of 6,211 under 9 acres, 560 had iron plows.

Thus insufficient farm products were on the market, agriculture did not contribute to the accumulation of capital necessary to the country's development, and farm prices were ruinous for producer and consumer alike.

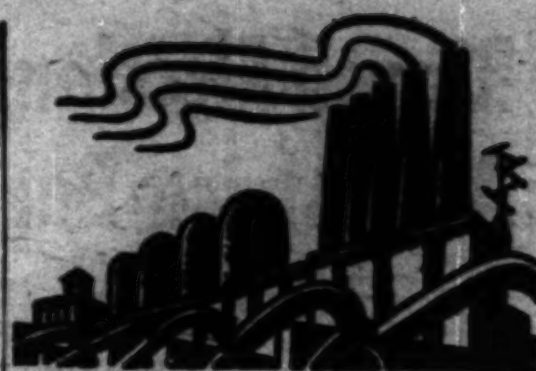
It was obvious—first of all to the organized working class—that land reform was absolutely essential in order to "free the forces of production in the countryside and create a home market as a basis for development of a national industry." (Victor Manuel Gutierrez, general secretary CGTG, in magazine of World Federation of Trade Unions, Dec. 15, 1952).

The Land Reform is to serve as a much needed basis for the diversification of agriculture. Coffee is now by far the main crop, constituting 72 percent of all exports and bringing in a major portion of the government's income. In his report, President Arbenz noted that the crop was better than ever last year, and that prices were high. But—he warned—"what will happen if there is a dip in the price of coffee as a result of the constant increase of production in other countries and the constant decrease of purchasing power of the consumers abroad?"

Because the resulting crisis would be serious, the government is encouraging cultivation of products like cotton, wheat, sugar cane, rice etc. which are needed for the unsatisfied home market and nascent industry and products like rubber and wood much in demand abroad.

I attended two gala entregas of land in Chimaltenango department, where the land is hilly and not-too-fertile. In one case, the farm had been sharecropped—each peasant tilling one acre for the owner in return for one acre for himself. Now instead of paying 50 percent for this back-breaking privilege, he would pay 5 five percent to the government and have some crops left over to sell and generally improve both his own living standards and the market.

At the second, the peasants had paid for their scrubby little plots by spending months without cash pay on the landowners rich coffee plantations in the south. When asked if they would go south in the future, they chorused "No." It's evident that relatively decent cash wages will have to be offered in the future in order to attract field labor—and this too will generally improve the nation's economy.



OIL WORKERS

(Continued from Page 3)
CIO 90,000 and the AFL 15,000.

A HALF DOZEN meetings, countrywide and regional, have been roadmarkers of this growing unity. But the biggest unifier was the strike of last year in which 90,000 workers participated, involving a multiplicity of large and small unions, young and old, some with long records of militancy and others just emerging from company domination.

The strike forced an 18-cent an hour wage boost out of the oil companies, which the Wage Stabilization Board shaved down to 15 cents.

The coalition flourished after the strike, having shown, as one independent union leader put it, "the futility of small independent organizations trying to fight their own battles."

Since the strike, a Coalition Council has been formed with permanent officers, O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers International Union as chairman and Maynard Sands, Local 1010 Central States Petroleum Union, secretary.

The program for the future is being spelled out in regional meetings, three of which were held on the Eastern seaboard, the Midwest, the Gulf, with the West Coast meeting to come.

THE PROGRAM of the coalition is stated in general terms as seeking to coordinate the activities of the cooperating unions, broadening the coalition and conducting educational programs.

Actually, the labor unity in oil represents the concern of the workers that the Oil Trust is out to destroy their gains, that piecemeal struggle will not avail against giant corporations that are as united and interlocked financially as are the oil companies, that the Republican victory means trouble for labor.

Like most other labor unity developments, the situation in oil has its rough spots. There are ancient animosities between some of the unions and leaders. Years of guerilla raids have left their scars. There is some jockeying for power among the opportunist elements and fears of being "swallowed up."

But workers we talked to at the Standard Oil Whiting refinery express the over-riding concern that "if we don't get together, we don't have the chances of a snowball in hell."

THE CENTRAL States Petroleum Union (Indep.) Local 100 at the 208,000-barrel-a-day Whiting refinery, the world's largest, is a key link in the oil unity chain.

The local is the biggest of the CSPU's 27 locals at the plants of Standard Oil of Indiana. The union is in turn the important link with the dozens of independent unions at the Standard Oil of New Jersey plants and the scores of other independents throughout the country in Standard Oil, Sinclair, Texas Company, Gulf, Cities Service.

The next big hurdle is tightening up the coalition and bringing in many more of the independents.

The day that happens will be another sad one for the Oil Trust. It will mark the full emergence of the joint bargaining power and the joint striking power of the workers in one of America's most trustified basic industries.

Poland Marks Ghetto Uprising

(Continued from Page 5)
In Lodz was stung out for recognition by the Department of Education of the District People's Council, organ of local authority. The principal and two teachers of the latter school—J. Blimfeld, L. Dymant and H. Barska—were awarded special honors for their educational services.

Today all Jewish youth attend schools and live in student dormitories when they are away from home. The notorious prewar anti-Jewish discrimination in the universities has been completely abolished and all educational institutions, including posts on their faculties, are open to Jews.

JEWISH CULTURAL activities are organized and coordinated by the Jewish Social and Cultural Society, an organization with 11,000 members and with many branches especially in industrial Lower Silesia where the largest part of the Jewish community now lives. The Society's extensive program includes facilities in its own clubs and Houses of Culture for dramatic, orchestral and choral work, sports, painting and sculpture, ballet, lectures and discussions.

In publishing, outstanding work is being done by the Yiddish Buch (Jewish Book) Publishing House which in 1952 issued 31 titles with an average edition of 5,500 each. This year 33 books are scheduled for publication with editions averaging 6,000 copies. Before the war when Poland's Jewish population numbered 2,500,000, editions of Jewish books rarely went above 1,500 copies.

Among the works published in Poland in the past four years are those by the classic Jewish writers such as I. L. Peretz, Sholem Aleichem, S. J. Abramowitch ("Mendele"), and I. M. Weissenberg, as well as collections of the writings of Jewish authors murdered by the Nazis. (In 1951, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peretz was celebrated throughout Poland and a street in the Muranow district of Warsaw was named after him.)

THE ACTIVE JEWISH literary life is also apparent from Poland's Jewish press which includes the newspaper Folks-Shtimme (People's Voice); Yiddische Shriften (Jewish Letters), a monthly devoted to literature, art and social life; Bleter far Geshichte (Historical Papers), a quarterly issued by the Jewish Historical Institute, with abstracts of articles in Polish and French; Oilgang (Ascent), a youth monthly.

The Jewish State Theatre is one of the most impressive dramatic organizations in the country. Subsidized out of the national treasury, each of the theatre's performances finds capacity audiences, with many non-Jews attending. The theatre has its own building in Lodz and makes extensive tours to other cities as well as to smaller communities.

THE JEWISH Historical Institute in Warsaw is a unique example of the flourishing of Jewish culture in postwar Poland especially in the area of research into Jewish life and struggles over the centuries. Organized almost as soon as Polish soil was liberated by the Soviet and Polish Armies, the Institute is among the greatest of its kind in the world and is entirely subsidized by the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Culture and Art. Among the Institute's first postwar projects was an investigation of the tragedy of the Jews during the war and the uncovering of Nazi war criminals and collaborators. Polish authorities have made use of the Institute's extensive archives in gathering evidence

against individuals charged with war crimes against Jews.

The library of the Institute has 40,000 volumes in different languages but all concerning Jewish life in Poland and other countries. Its Judaica collection is one of the world's richest. Some manuscripts in the collection written in Hebrew and Aramaic date back to the ninth century. Among the prized possessions are two works issued in single copies and published in Guadalajara, Spain, in 1477 and 1482. They contain commentaries by David Kimhi on the Old Testament.

The Institute is also the trustee of the famous Ringelblum archives on life in the Warsaw Ghetto during the Nazi occupation. The archives comprise a monumental collection of documents assembled by Dr. Emmanuel Ringelblum until he was killed by the Nazis. One volume of the documents has already been issued by the Yiddish Buch Publishing House. The Institute archives also contain copies of the underground ghetto press, as well as non-Jewish underground newspapers issued outside the ghetto and which called on all Poles to help the ghetto fighters. The archives will be placed on exhibition shortly before the tenth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

POLISH JEWS enjoy complete freedom of religion and Jewish religious institutions are on an equal footing with those of other faiths, in contrast to the prewar period when all faiths but one were kept to an inferior status. Today followers of the Jewish religion are able to carry on their activities without the discrimination of the past. The Polish government has appropriated large funds for the care of Jewish cemeteries, and the rebuilding of war-damaged places of worship. Only recently the People's Council of Krakow allocated 400,000 zlotys (\$100,000) for restoration work on the city's oldest synagogue.

Special shops are provided with kosher products, including some imported from abroad, in keeping with Jewish religious tradition. Before the Passover holiday last year large quantities of ritually prepared foodstuffs were provided and this year 135 tons of meal and flour have already been used for the baking of matzos.

Delegate Lodge

(Continued from Page 7)
to the people one encounters. When one goes round the world to the Pacific it actually seems mild; for many Orientals, responding to an immemorial tradition, regard tyranny as an essential attribute of government."

LODGE LAUGHS at the idea that the colonial people have any rights.

"... to talk about right and wrong," he wrote "... is as futile as to rail against a change in the seasons."

Gen. Carlos Romulo, the Philippine delegate to the UN does what Lodge wants. But the Filipino people know what he really thinks of them.

The presence of such a racist in the UN delegation is an insult to all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. But it is also an insult to every American who prides himself on his belief in democracy today.

American workers, know Lodge as an enemy of the trade union movement, who supported the Taft-Hartley law and every big blow at the working class.

Lodge is more than that, however. He is an enemy of all progress by the people.

Joe Ryan

(Continued from Page 3)

were linked.

WITH the "King" pulled down a few pegs there is strong hope that honest forces among the long-shoremen will be encouraged to come forward and build a rank and file movement to give the dockers leadership. Fear has always been the main obstacle to an open movement of the rank and file. The chain of unsolved murders is too long. And the murder of Peter Panto, the 1939 rank and file leader of Brooklyn, is still remembered.

Ryan's arrest came on his penny-ante crimes and, ironically, it was his so-called "anti-Communist" fund to which shipowners contributed that got him in the soup. The 30-count indictment was based on the evidence uncovered by the New York Crime Commission, which Ryan personally confirmed on the witness stand, showing he drew on this "anti-Communist" fund to pay his millionaire-level personal expenses.

District Attorney Frank Hogan said the indictment was preliminary. He is digging into a mass of other material that discloses Ryan's heavier crime operations.

WHEN CONFRONTED with testimony that the head of Daniels & Kennedy, Inc., brought to him personally, and in secret, a yearly envelope containing \$1,500 for 18 years, Ryan claimed it was an arrangement, as with other shipowners, for a fund to keep Harry Bridges out. He said most shipowners give their contributions in

the form of paid ads in the ILA Journal every six months (which his nephew solicited at a handsome discount).

When the Crime Commission confronted Ryan with the evidence—cancelled checks he drew on that fund which he kept personally in his home—it developed that Ryan:

Paid for \$1,000 bond in the Wing Foot Golf Club (to which William J. McCormack, employers' "Mr. Big" of the waterfront sponsored him); \$535 to a Waldorf-Astoria haberdasher; \$212 state taxes on his summer home in Great Kills, S. I.; \$420 for dues for the Wing Foot Golf Club; another \$420 for himself and three guests for privileges and services at the Jumping Brook Golf Club, Neptune, L. I.; \$477 for his sister-in-law's funeral; a total of \$7,513 on three life insurance policies and other such "anti-Communist" expenses totaling \$11,300.

HOGAN said that the ILA Journal was an obvious racket because not enough were printed to go around among the shipowner "advertisers."

When the crime commission unfolded its evidence, it was shown that Ryan drew during a period of less than five years a total of \$241,097 from several ILA funds, including \$115,000 as his salary (\$20,000 a year). Ryan is out on \$3,500 bail.

AFL Switchmen Got New President

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15 (FP). — The Switchmen's Union (AFL) announced here that its president, Arthur J. Glover, had resigned and been succeeded by International Rep. John P. Brindley of Little Rock, Ark.

Glover said he was giving up his post because of a dispute with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters (AFL) that might embarrass the switchmen. Union carpenters picketed Glover's home here in February, charging he had used non-union labor in remodeling it.

City Budget

(Continued from Page 6)

to the job-cutting program, a "militant struggle against Dewey" and against the Transit Authority.

The DeLury unions—Joint Council No. 16 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Uniform Sanitationmen's Association and City Employees Union Local 237—phoned down 250,000 signatures on the Board of Estimate table. These were names collected in a whirlwind drive from city employees and the public against the budget and for wage raises, an immediate 40-hour week, and collective bargaining machinery.

DeLury demanded that the mayor go beyond his television programs. "Speak to the people from Madison Square Garden, from the armories, from the schools, and yes, from the street corners," he shouted at the Mayor. "Halt the people. We'll help you. We'll join you if you show a sincere effort to fight the mustachioed pirate in Albany."

IT WAS THIS KIND of labor militancy which made the 1953 budget hearings a signal for the coming election campaign.

The same note of struggle was sounded by political parties like the American Labor Party and the Liberal Party; groups like the Americans for Democratic Action; by hundreds and hundreds of parents, rank and file teachers, students and members of civic and community bodies.

There is no doubt that Impeller was jolted by the demonstrations. Over and over again he was forced to "promise" a fight for more state aid at the Special Session in May or June; again and again Comptroller Joseph had to denounce the Dewey program and the proposed Authority program (though he never came out flatly and said he would vote against it).

BUT THE OLD PLATITUDES and promises fell flat on the aroused people. There was a new mood at the hearings, a new sense of urgency, a heightened understanding of the issues and a clear insight into the duplicity of top Democratic and Republican leaders, a greater desire for common struggle. Party lines crossed among the participants, political sentiment and affiliations were either secondary or untouched by the speakers, red-baiting was virtually nil.

The spirit of the budget hearings, carried over into the election campaign, can blast the bipartisan machine deals and corruption, with its higher-fare steak, rent gouges and tax burdens, out of City Hall. Few who attended the hearings failed to get that impression.

Even the members of the Board of Estimate felt it.

"SPRING WING DING"

Les Fine and Libby Knight Dancings
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220 EAST 14th STREET, N.Y.C.
(bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.)
Sponsor: New Jewish Group



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CORPORATION LOOT

After paying all expenses including taxes, corporations in 1952 piled up a net profit of \$12.6 billions, only 2 percent under the record loot of 1951, the National City Bank reports.

Clubhouse, 110 W. 48th St. Tickets \$1.50. Amp.: The German American Inc., 120 E. 18th St.

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 8:30 p.m. Last lecture in series by John H. Lawson "Theodore Dreiser" at ASP, 30 W. 64th St. \$5. 7-6877.

SUN. APR. 19—distinguished French film, "The Well-Digger's Daughter" with Hanne and Fernandel. Delightful comedy drama. 8:30 p.m. At 230 W. 50th St. \$1. SUNDAY FORUM presents in celebration of Jewish History Week "Jews in Eastern Europe" (Two years after the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising) with a personal account by Hershel Meyer. Singer: Elizabeth Knight, poetry reading by Lorraine Hansberry. Sun. Apr. 19 at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. 21 Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.).

CELEBRATE THE VICTORY and meeting of the Allied Armies at the 19th, April 1945, with American Veterans for Peace, 8 p.m. at 77 Fifth Ave. Speakers: Russ Nixon, Arthur Kahn, plus folk and Peace songs. Adm. free.

AVPS ART AUCTION Sun. Apr. 19, 3 p.m. An opportunity to buy wonderful works of art. Contr. 23c at 77 Fifth Ave.

Sunday Brooklyn

DR. HERBERT APPEL, author and lecturer on "Twin Evils" (Jewry and anti-Semitism). Sun. Apr. 19, 8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 2300 Coney Island Ave.

Coming

GALA BANQUET and Dance, 30th anniversary of the Brighton Community Center, 2300 Coney Island Ave. and the 70th birthday of Harry Kaplan. Sat. Apr. 18, 8:30 p.m. Martha Schlamme, folk songs. THE BRIGHTON CHORUS, Marvin Moldman, accordionist, at the Brighton Community Center, 2300 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAY-DAY WEEKEND at Camp Midvale cooperative, international camp. Camp fire songs, dancing, sports activities. Special rate: Friday night till Sunday only \$2.50. Reservations: Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. Termino 4-2168.

YOU ARE THE CHIEF. Come to make your contribution to the open forum on One David's play, "The Big Deal" at the New Playwrights Theatre, 405 W. 41st St. Tues. Apr. 21, 8:30 p.m. Exchange views with the author, cast and director. Adm. free.

For Peace — No U.S. \$\$\$

For Franco!

SALUTE

22nd Anniversary of the Founding of the Spanish Republic

Friday, April 24 Hotel Capitol

AT 8 P.M. 51st ST. AND 6th AVE.

John Howard Lawson, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Karen Morley, Douglas Glasgow, Michael Jimenez, Dr. Mark Straus will participate in a stirring dramatic presentation with choros, skits, monologues — Tickets: \$1 (tax incl.)

Auspices: Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 23 West 26th Street Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, New York, N.Y.

Rally to Commemorate the 10th Anniversary WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

Sunday, April 19 — 1:30 P.M.

Manhattan Center, 34th St. & 8th Ave., N.Y.C.

Elaborate Program, Colorful Pageant Under the Direction of Morris Carnovsky

Speakers: His Excellency, Josef Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and others

Simon Federman, Chairman

Admission \$1.50 (tax included)

Auspices: United Comm. 10th Anniversary Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

Must reading for today

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Special Stalin Memorial Issue

APRIL CONTENTS

THE DEATH OF JOSEPH STALIN.....Statement of Central Committee, CPSU; Council of Ministers, USSR; Presidium, Supreme Soviet

On the Loss of Stalin.....National Committee, CPUSA

The Stalin Heritage.....Georgi M. Malenkov

A Great Friendship.....Mao Tse-tung

Malenkov at the Helm.....William Z. Foster

Lenin, Stalin and the Mid-Century.....Eugene Dennis

Stalin: Champion of Lasting Peace.....Henry Winston

He Loved the People.....Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

An American Worker's Tribute.....A Seaman

Stalin and the Party.....Alexander Bittelman

Stalin: Architect of Socialism.....Betty Cannett

He Built Into the Future.....V. J. Jerome

On Stalin's Method.....John Seltz

The Eisenhower-Dallas "Liberation" Nightmare Alex H. Kendrick

(Discussion of Draft Resolution of National Committee, CPUSA)

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'Political Affairs' Devotes Issue to Joseph Stalin's Life

THE MEANING of Joseph Stalin's life for all mankind, the nature of his liberating ideas and the assessment of his epic achievements is the theme of the special April issue of Political Affairs which has just come off the press. This memorable issue includes articles by the foremost Communist leaders of the United States and the world.

"The great Stalin" Georgi M. Malenkov declared in his funeral oration published here, "has educated us in the spirit of boundless devotion to service in the people's interests. We are true servants of the people and the people want peace, they hate war. Let the wish of the people not to permit the blood of millions to be shed and to ensure the peaceful construction of a happy life, be sacred for all of us!"

Mao Tse Tung tells what Stalin meant to the 500,000,000 Chinese people in his article, "A Great Friendship." William Z. Foster, in "Malenkov at Helm" declares that the new Soviet premier "has been trained in the very best Marxist-Leninist tradition. He long had the tutelage of the greatest teacher of them all—Stalin—and he got his

experience in the heart of the world Socialist movement, the Soviet Union. This constitutes the best possible preparation for the heavy tasks of leadership that have now come to him. Malenkov is a Marxist-Leninist of a high order—anything else is unthinkable for a man holding his high position in the great Communist Party of the USSR, which possesses many hundreds of thousands, actually millions, of students of the science of Socialism."

Other articles are by Eugene Dennis, "Lenin, Stalin and the Mid-Century"; Henry Winston, "Stalin, Champion of Lasting Peace"; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, "He Loved the People"; Alexander Bittelman, "Stalin and the Party"; Betty Gannett, "Stalin: Architect of Socialism"; V. J. Jerome, "He Built Into the Future"; John Swift, "On Stalin's Method." A seaman writes "An American Worker's Tribute."

Alex H. Kendrick contributes an article in the discussion of the Draft Resolution issued by the National Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A. The title is "The Eisenhower-Dulles Liberation Nightmare."

MAY DAY PLANS PROCEEDING

(Continued from Page 2) fire in Korea Now, and Negotiate with the Soviet Union for World Peace, has been given new impetus by the agreement on the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war in Korea, the appeal of the government of China for renewal of truce negotiations, and the renewed proposals of the Soviet Union for negotiations to resolve outstanding differences.

"The working men and women of New York can make a powerful contribution to the cause of peace, for an end to the war in Korea, by joining the May Day Peace Parade," Mr. Straus emphasized.

As an example of the activities for peace, and for democratic rights, now being carried on to prepare for May Day, Mr. Straus discussed the work of the May Day Committees of the nationality groups in our city.

NATIONALITY groups are making special efforts to mobilize their various communities for May Day, it was reported by the United May Day Committee. These groups view this traditional workers' holiday and the parade as an important means of expressing the demands and needs of the working people of various nationality backgrounds.

Chief among these are the issues of peace, and the repeal of the racist Walter-McCarran Immigration Law.

The working people of Central and East European background—

the Slovak-Americans, Hungarian-Americans, Polish-Americans, among other—are deeply concerned with the realization of world peace. They want the establishment of peaceful relations and the re-opening of trade with the lands of their fathers—lands that have had enough war and destruction. So with the Jewish-Americans, the Italian-Americans, the Greek-Americans, and other, whose kith and kin have suffered the scourge of World War II, and who view with deep hope for peace, the possibility of resumption of truce talks in Korea, and negotiations with the Soviet Union to settle outstanding differences. They plan large contingents to march for PEACE on May Day.

The attacks upon foreign-born Americans, and the Hitler-like racist provisions contained in the Walter-McCarran Act, have aroused the indignation of nationality groups and societies throughout the city. Intimidation by personal visits of law officers have brought about great resentment among national group families. This May Day, they will answer back by marching in the May Day Parade, to demand the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, to call for an end to the persecution of foreign-born Americans, an end to deportations.

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an evening of hilarious, uninhibited new satire, song and dance
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Apr. 30, May 1 and 2 Apr. 23, 24 and 25
8:30 P.M.
Admission \$1.20, \$1.00 and \$2.30 (tax included)
Theatre Concert Tours, 35 West 64th St. — SU 7-4677

On the Record

by Michael Singer

'Dear Joe'

The indictments against Joe (King) Ryan might still be sealed and unopened in D.A. Hogan's desk except for two things: (1) the release by Louis Waldman, Ryan's attorney last March of the "Dear Joe" letter sent to the ILA goon chief by Dewey several years ago, which enraged the Governor and prompted him to direct Hogan to act swiftly, and (2) the charges that Hogan knew of Ryan's alleged graft activities for years but never did anything about it. The letter was going to be one of the chief campaign arguments against Hogan, if he became mayoralty candidate. . . .

Tammany Dinner

Carmine De Sapio's statement at the Tiger dinner last week: "The people want a candidate who will see to it that Thomas Dewey is not re-elected Mayor of the City of New York this November" virtually doomed Impellitteri's hopes of getting Tammany support for his renomination. . . . some interpreted this to mean A. D. Ho-

gan too.

A La O'Dwyer

Reminiscent of the Moran cesspool in the O'Dwyer regime is the scandal blowing up under Impellitteri. . . . charges that his patronage dispenser Frank Sampson succeeded Moran as the bribe czar in extortion rackets may blast the Mayor's slim chances of getting organizational support for re-election.

Young FDR

Democrats at the Tammany dinner buzzed over Rep. Roosevelt's failure to pay floor tribute to his father on the anniversary of FDR's death. Some said it was the "biggest boner" of the year and others commented on the "callous son"—but FDR Jr. is still a big possibility for the mayoralty bid this year.

Behind Closed Doors

Liberal Party strategist Alex Rose reported huddling with top Democratic Party leaders. The Liberals are not yet committed to either Council President Halley as an Independent candidate or Congressman Javits, Republican mayoralty aspirant, both of whom have been digging hard for the party's endorsement. Democrats are said to have promised Rose several judgeships and one of the three citywide posts in City Hall as bait

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—John Howard Lawson
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You Won't Want to Miss
**The Jefferson School's
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SAT. EVE, APRIL 18
Dancing to: Latin American
Orch. plus folk and
square dancing and starrings:
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• EARL ROBINSON
• MYER WEISE
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SUNDAY FORUM presents . . .
In celebration of
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**"JEWS IN
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Singer: Elizabeth Knight
Poetry Reading by:
Lorraine Hansberry
SUNDAY, APRIL 19
At 5:15 P.M. • Refreshments
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for their nomination.

Budget Notes

The tremendous anti-Transit Authority barrage at the budget hearings, CIO-AFL unity against the higher fare, huge TWU demonstration last Wednesday night and the militant mood of the people gave Board of Estimate members the shakes. Especially Comptroller Joseph whose three votes are still the key to the Authority deal. . . . Councilman Maickel's proposal for a city income tax on out-of-town residents who work in New York City may yet get serious consideration. . . .

Celebrate the World War Victory of the Allied armies at the Elbe, April 1945, with American Veterans for Peace, April 19-8 pm, 77 - 5th Ave. Speakers: Russ Nixon, Arthur Kahn, plus folk and Peace songs. Adm. free.

"We Are Innocent"
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